CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,724—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ANATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5307	F. H. Seymour	26th June, 5 P. M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	2nd July,
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nanton	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5234	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,353	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,705	350	21st July 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 25, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. GIAVA ..... 21st July 1896.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	3rd July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN. MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON.
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4062	C. Bourdon	8th August "
MALAZIE	4355	Chevalier	8th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
1 Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arrives.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 2nd July inoon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

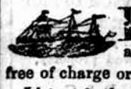
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 1st July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,641	On or about the 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE LUXURY OF A DRYING BOTTLE IN THE MONSOON

is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following:—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0 each.
2 "	"	3	0 "
4 "	"	5	0 "
7 "	"	10	0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
WHISKIES.
HIGHLAND MALT.
OLD GLENLIVET.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.
SOUND and WHOLESOME SPIRITS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST
correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM
artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMERS' OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES, A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
Engraving card-plate, one-line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.
OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING CARDS
From Customers' Own Plates.
100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing, Rs. 2.
100 Ladies' Cards and Printing, Rs. 2-8.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

BLUE SERGES.
FANCY SUITING.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT MAKERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS.

BLACK PARAMATTA REGULATION CLOAKS,
RS. 30-8 AND RS. 36.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE, ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

THE MONSOON.

THE only thing that will preserve Cutlery, &c., from Rust during this season is
CRYSTAL ENAMEL.
which preserves Knives, Needles, Scissors, &c., from the effects of damp without interfering with their usefulness. Re. 1 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE RAINFALL

Can be easily measured by any one by means of a

RAIN GAUGE,

which consists of an accurately made 5-inch Funnel, connected with a bottle, and enclosed in a Japanned case, with an opening at the side for convenience of observing the collected rainfall without disturbing the frame and a measure, which holds half an inch of rain for a 5 inch area, sub-divided into fiftieths.
Price, complete, Rs. 10.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SNAKE BITES.

ANTI-VENOMOUS.
SERUM
From the PASTEUR INSTITUTE of LILLE.
Full particulars with each Bottle.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S

FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years! I am

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYD'S ICE FACTORY.

THE RETAIL PRICE of ICE SOLD at our Factory has now been REDUCED to 4 PIES a pound.

J. & J. MOIR,
Proprietors.

24th June, 1896.

WANTED

A HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, stroke about 18", fitted with gun metal direct acting Pumps, for a Watson's Cotton Press.

A. JOHN & CO.

Agra, 23rd June, 1896.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WE are HANDING OVER the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. on the 30th instant.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.

WE have been APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay, of the above Company from the 1st July, 1896, and shall conduct the BUSINESS of this AGENCY from that date.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of MUNICIPAL AUDITOR to be addressed to the Acting Municipal Secretary, Municipal Office, will be received up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July 1896. Each applicant should state his age and send in a statement of his qualification accompanied by Copies of his certificates if any.

By Order,
J. LEASK,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th June, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal of Street, within the Fort of Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd of July, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing Special Resolutions to elect Directors of the Company and to appoint an Agent or Agents of the Company, in the place of the person or persons constituting the firm of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co., for the remainder of the period of 25 years commencing on the 5th day of November, 1890, upon terms similar to those contained in the agreement of the 27th of December 1894, and made between the Company of the first part Jehanghir Hormusjee of the second part and Araiwayal Sabapathy Moodeliar of the third part and to authorize the Directors of the Company to execute on behalf of the Company an agreement with the Agent or Agents so appointed and also to alter clause 68 of the Articles of Association by substituting the name of the firm of the Agent or Agents so appointed for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co." and by the insertion of the words "to be" before the word "executed" in that clause and by substituting the name of the firm of the Agent or Agents so appointed for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co." wherever such words occur in other clauses of the Articles of Association.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.—Dated 25th June, 1896.

JEHANGHEER HORMASJEE.
Chairman of the Directors of the Company.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELDS.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India,

Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

PEARSE & CO.'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is the Strongest and Best. Per Bottle As. 8: ½ Bottle Annas 5 only. Ask for our General Price List of Stores, &c. Please note our only address—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—on the 24th instant, a CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 500, bearing No. W-71 10865, somewhere between The Bank of Bombay and the Chartered Bank. Any one handing over the same to Messrs. N. FUTEHALLY and Co., Bank Street, will be AMPLY REWARDED.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, CLERKS, well versed with Mill Office routine work and a thoroughly competent Correspondence Clerk. Salary according to qualification. Apply with Copies of Testimonials by letter only to the SUPERINTENDENT, Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills, 2, Rampart Row.

HAMBURG FIRM REQUIRES Smart BOMBAY AGENT for General Indent Business. Apply "L. 42," care of this Paper.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

"P and O" SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.—10 Years Old. To be had of D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY. Recommended by the Medical Profession. D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SANDEMAN'S WINES.—INVALID PORT, Rs. 29 per dozen. D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, or TURNER, MORRISON and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

WALER or C. B., strong for Brougham work, wanted at once. Address, stating price, "J," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Subscription. Rs. 12 per Year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUR MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Bandra, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; BEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 12, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF ABOUT 4683 bags of Myrabollams, marked VI, and about 1346 bags marked VII, said to be part of the produce of Government jungles of the Belgaum and Khanapur Districts of the season of 1893-94—

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 121 of 1896, Goculdass Madhowjee vs. Ebhjee Omersey, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, about 6,000 bags of myrabollams in lots, stored in the godown situate at Nursingpura. Inspection of the said myrabollams can be had in the said godown from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on application to the undersigned. For further particulars apply either to the said Receiver, at his office, in the High Court Building, or to the said Auctioneers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at their office at Medows Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, EDWARE, CUTLERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c., IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, plated-ware, and cutlery, iron safes, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond ring, earrings, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jubilee Buildings" Sanklee Street, Byculla, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size No. 8 victoria, cooking stove, one D.B. P.-F. gun by Reiley, one glass gun case, Masonic aprons, spears, swords, revolvers, books, &c., the property of J. E. DOWLING, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built and glass-fronted circular brougham.
1 bay C. B. horse, 14-3, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 chesnut Arab, about 14 hands, perfectly quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful bay waler gelding and a set of brass-mounted single harness.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bell Lane, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of H. FREDERICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Singer's Sewing Machine Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. R. MEDCALF, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE HUNGARIAN WINES.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alexander Schneider the following choice Hungarian wines, &c.,

33 cases magyarad (hock) quarts cost Rs. 22 per case.
12 " do. do. pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
11 " Tokay (hock) cost Rs. 120 per case.
20 " Badesonyi Riesling (hock) quarts cost Rs. 30 per case.
15 " do. do. pints cost Rs. 32 per case.
7 " Menez (claret) pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
15 " Villanyi (claret) cost Rs. 18 per case.
13 " Colloms (claret) cost Rs. 26 per case.
13 " Niersteiner (hock) cost Rs. 24 per case.
4 " Champagne pints cost Rs. 48 per case.
2 " Cognac cost Rs. 60 per case.

Sample bottles may be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of valuable books, consisting of works of Sir William Jones complete in 13 vols., Waverly novels complete in 25 vols., Lord Lytton's novels complete in 23 vols., the illustrated naval and military magazine complete in 9 vols., Arabic dictionaries, Hunter's Gazetteer of India, complete in 14 vols., religious, national, historical and scientific books, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A few cases of Spanish wines consisting of port, sherry, claret, &c., also provision and fruit in syrup.
An invoice of bentwood chairs by Kohn.
26 dozen tins "Riverside" and "Peace & War" tobacco.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, washband and dressing tables, sofas, chairs, clothes press, almyra, dressing glass, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late M. F. Dias, consisting of Tanjore made gold jewellery, plates, bowls, coonja, chamboes, trays, card cases electro-plated tea sets, ladies' dresses, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 single-seated office shigram.
1 English brougham by Kesterton.
1 new victoria.
1 grey Australian horse, about 16 hands, going in single and double harness.
A few dozen of half Bussorah and half English poultry.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, STOUT, HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments—

26 cases whisky.
20 " whisky.
22 " champagne in quarts and pints.
5 " claret fraise champagne in quarts and pints.
5 " punch.
50 " ale in quarts.
20 " ale in pints.
30 " stout in quarts.
20 " stout in pints.
4 " ham.
4 " bacon.
13 loaves Stilton cheese.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the samples are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Tardeo Road, next to the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, enamelled cut glass, 6 to 18 light chandeliers, enamelled and gilt pier glasses with pier tables, velvet brackets with fairy lamps, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging argand lamps, star-cut sliding vase lamps, Brussels' velvet and Persian carpets, safety bicycle, handsome 18-stops large size organ with knee swell by Daniel Beatty, &c., the property of His EXCELLENCY MOHTESHAM-OS-SULTANEH, Consul-General of Persia.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AIR PROPELLERS AND PULSATING PUMPS.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo at 3 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Action at their Rooms.

2 by 48 inches air propellers known as Challenge Fans.
1 by 60 inches "premier" power air propeller or fan suitable for a cotton mill.
2 Pulsating pumps with suction and delivery, complete with foot valves
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1896.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	"	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

Offers granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on YOKOHAMA, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th Day of June, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOODAJEE AITWAR THAKOOR of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property, and that all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever or claiming any right of way or other easement whatsoever over the same are hereby required to make such claims known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras Freehold Land admeasuring 6,600 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with certain other land under Collector's Old No. 433, New No. 12458, Old Survey No. 1-2335 and 1-B 2635 and bounded on or towards the North by Elphinstone Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Mill property of the David Mill Company, Ld., on or towards the East by the property of Rungaree Hajee Suleman Jumani Puncthahia, and on or towards the West by the course of the Tulsi Water Pipe and the intended road along side of it, together with all rights members, easements and appurtenance, belonging to the said premises.—Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS CASSINATH DEWJI DHURU, MANICK GOPAL PATIL, and BHAGUBAI, wife of HARIBA TUKARAM WARADI and Committee of the said HARIBA TUKARAM WARADI (now a lunatic,) all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned property, that is to say—FIRSTLY—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold land, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 331, 301 and 407, New No. 12368, 12389, and 12443, and New Survey No. 1-2978, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 1824, Street No. 832, containing by admeasurement 4797 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North and East by the land of the Vendors herein secondly and thirdly described, on the South by a Gowan or public passage, and on the West by the land of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru aforesaid. SECONDLY.—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 331, New No. 12370, and New Survey No. 2-2978, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 1823, Street No. 831, containing by admeasurement 1129 square yards of thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by the land of the said Catharina Baptista Quini and others, and partly by the Tank of the Bombay Textile Manufactory, on the South and East by the land of the Vendors herein and thirdly described, and on the West by the land of the said Catharina Baptista Quini and others. THIRDLY.—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 129, 297, 298, New No. 1646, and New Survey No. 2977, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 1824, Street No. 832, containing by admeasurement 7935 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by the Tank of the Bombay Textile Manufactory and partly by the land of the vendors herein fourthly described, on the South partly by the land of the vendors herein firstly described and partly by the Gowan or public passage aforesaid, on the East by the land of Memon Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed, and on the West by the land of the vendors herein firstly and secondly described. FOURTHLY.—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's old Nos. 109, 181, and 332, New No. 1-12023, and New Survey No. 1-2972 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 1834, Street No. 832, containing by admeasurement 1415 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the land of the vendors herein fifthly described, on the South by the land of the vendors herein thirdly described, on the East by the land of the said Memon Haji Abdulla Hajee Ahmed, and on the West by the Tank of the Bombay Textile Manufactory, and FURTHLY. All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 109, 181 and 332, New No. C-12023, and New Survey No. 3-2972 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 1831, Street No. 832, containing by amasurement 1429 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the land of Moroba Bhiwji, on the South by the land of the vendors herein fourthly described, on the East by the land of the said Memon Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and on the West by the Tank of the Bombay Textile Manufactory.

AND WHEREAS Moroba Bhiwji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property, that is to say all that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 109 and 175, New No. 12022 and New Survey No. 2-2972, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 835, Street No. 833, containing by admeasurement 1923 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the land of Bhagubai wife and Committee of Hariba Tukaram Waradi lunatic, on the South by the land of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru and others, on the East by the land of Memon Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and partly by that of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru, and on the West by the Bombay Textile Manufactory.

AND WHEREAS Bai Bhagubai, wife of Hariba Tukaram Waradi and Committee of the said Hartbaiftukaram Waradi, is contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property, that is to say:—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 103 and 400, New No. 12038, and New Survey No. 1-2971, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 1837 and Street No. 835, containing by admeasurement 4663 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the land formerly of Anthony Manoel Luis but now of the Textile Manufactory, on the South by the land of Moroba Bhiwji, on the East partly by the land of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru and partly by the land formerly of Narayen Vithoba Vaidya, but now of Pandurang Babuji, and on the West by the Tank of the Bombay Textile Manufactory.

AND WHEREAS Cassinath Dewji Dhuru of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property that is to say:—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 33, New No. 12940, and New Survey No. 1-2978, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1833, Street No. 831, containing by admeasurement 5319 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the land formerly of Narayen Vithoba Vaidya but now of Pandurang Babuji, on the South partly by the land of Memon Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and partly by that of Lachri De Souza, on the East by the Gowan or public passage, and on the West partly by the land of Moroba Bhiwji and partly by that of Bhagubai, wife and Committee of Hariba Tukaram Waradi lunatic.

AND WHEREAS Pandurang Babulji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property that is to say:—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 83, 90, 122, 123, 511, 576, New No. 11997, and New Survey No. 2970, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1838, Street No. 836, containing by admeasurement 5323 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Textile Manufactory, on the South partly by the land of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru, on the East by the Gowan or public passage aforesaid, and on the West partly by the land of Bhagubai wife and Committee of Hariba Tukaram Waradi lunatic and partly by the property of the Bombay Textile Manufactory.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or upon any of the above properties by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, bequest or otherwise howsoever or claiming any right of way or other easement whatsoever over any of the said properties are hereby required to make such claims known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.—Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

WANTED

FIVE ENGINEERS for permanent employment, salaries ranging from Travancore Rupees 300 to 600 with travelling allowances.

2. Candidates should be qualified by having been trained in a recognised English Engineering College or by having passed an Indian Government College Examination for Assistant Engineer, followed by actual Engineering practice.

3. Applications as accompanied by copies of certificates and particulars of theoritical training should be addressed to

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For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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N

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-27s. Low water, 5-4m., 6-19s.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Boys' Gospel Meeting, 3 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi entered the dock on Wednesday; the steamer Kt. of St. John left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Henzada and Kaveri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Emir and Lynrowan entered, and the steamers Mirzapore, Kt. of St. George, Kilwa, and Colaba left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 4-30 o'clock (weather permitting).

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. J. J. Modi will read a paper on the "Antiquity of the Avesta."

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The adjourned general meeting of members of the Library will be held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m.

A VAGRANT.—Constable Barker, yesterday, brought up Eugene Spence, a European of no fixed place of residence, and having no means of subsistence, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him under the Vagrancy Act. He was ordered to be sent to the Work-house.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The acting Secretary (Rev. C. Gilder) thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 71 contributed by several kind friends of the children, towards completing the boys' cricket kit. The money has been laid out by the Headmaster in the purchase of bats, balls, nets, etc., and the boys have already played their first match of the season.

HOCKEY.—There will be a pick-up game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and Rangers F.C., commencing at 5-45, punctually. The following are the names of the players who will represent the Gymkhana at hockey against Satara, next Saturday and Monday, at Satara:—Messrs. L. S. Hudson, A. K. Green, T. D. Moore, G. Ogsden, W. H. Cole, J. D. Lys, A. A. Economo, H. Rainer, L. Montresor, P. F. Fischer, and another.

SHORTHAND STUDENTS.—Messrs. Shivshankar Bhau Kshirsagar, a clerk in Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., and Framroz Kharshedji Batlivala, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Wasta and Chandy, solicitors, have obtained theory and elementary certificates in phonography, respectively, from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons. The former is also admitted as a member of the Phonetic Society, London. They were instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavraoji Edwankar, short-hand teacher, Dhobitalao.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Shepherd's steamer Poonani, which left Bhavnagar for Bombay on the 20th instant, had to put back owing to a severe storm encountered off Mahuwa.—A shunting master, named Jagnandan, who was charged with being implicated in the theft of a woollen bori, which was stolen out of the waggon, at Bhavnagar, has been convicted and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment with an additional fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for three months.—The weather here has been cloudy for the past two days, and rain is threatening.

MUSIC AT THE HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Arabian Nights ... Karl Kaps.
Overture	Charles VI ... Halvey.
Fantasia	Paul Jones ... Pianquette.
Gavotte	Stephanie ... Czibulka.
Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ... Kubner.
Valse	My Queen ... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SELLING LIQUOR DURING THE MOHURRUM.—Before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Keshow Bapoo, a retail licensed liquor shopkeeper at Chinchpoogly, was charged by Mr. Atmaram Ramchundra, Abkari Inspector, with selling liquor on Monday afternoon in contravention of the prohibitory order issued by the Collector of Abkari. During the Mohurrum the accused was ordered to close his shop and not to sell liquor to anyone. Notwithstanding this order, it was alleged that accused was seen selling liquor on Monday afternoon. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, who appeared for accused, denied the charge. After the evidence of witnesses had been recorded, his Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence was insufficient to convict the accused, who was accordingly discharged.

IMPERSONATING A DECEASED LAND-OWNER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Cowasji Pestonji Anklesaria, Kersha Atmaram, and Nanibai, woman, appeared to answer the charges preferred, under section 82 of the Registration Act, against them at the instance of Mr. Mahadeo Venkatesh Gadgil, Sub-Registrar of Bombay. On the 15th July 1895, Cowasji Pestonji presented for registration at the Sub-Registrar's Office, a conveyance for a piece of land situate at Mazagon to be executed in his favour and in favour of his brother by Chimnabai, widow of Nagoo Pandu Pandit. At the time Nanibai falsely represented that she was Chimnabai. After identity was vouchsafed for by Keroba Atmaram, Chimnabai died thirteen years ago, and the other party being neighbours of Nanibai, knew that Chimnabai was dead. The matter stands adjourned.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS ON GHARRYWALLAS.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jamadar Lalji was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Constable O'Kief, in charge of the case, stated that accused was in the habit of engaging hack victorias, and after the journey was over, he generally offered to pay the fare the next day. Thus he succeeded in deceiving several gharrywallahs, who were never paid. He got himself mixed in a quarrel a few days ago in consequence of this, and was fined Rs. 20. He then absconded from Bombay to evade execution of a warrant issued against him on a similar charge, and on his return was found creating the same kind of disturbance with a gharrywallah, who was entitled to be paid Rs. 3-8 for a long drive the accused enjoyed. He was fined Rs. 5, and ordered to undergo fourteen days' hard labour if he did not pay the fine. Constable Robinson next brought him up in lieu of the warrant, and the charge being proved, he was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Accused was next brought before Mr. W. Webb, and was called upon to show cause why his bails should not be forfeited. Accused was charged with being disorderly, and failing to put in an appearance, the bails were ordered to be forfeited. Accused having no property of his own, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO A CHIEF ENGINEER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyer charged Alliya Joosub and Sulleman Joosub, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Goolam Mohideen, Chief Engineer of the Shepherd and Co.'s steam-ship Bahadur. Mr. L. P. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Walk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy defended the accused. The complainant, being examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said that he had a carriage and a horse to sell, and instructed a broker, named Bapooji Karimji, to dispose of them. About 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th May, complainant sent the horse and the carriage with the broker to an intending purchaser. About 7 p.m., the broker returned, and informed complainant that the first accused had without his permission taken the carriage and driven it about. Complainant thereupon went to the house of the first accused Alliya, and asked him why he had driven the carriage. Alliya begged to be excused, stating that he had driven the carriage by mistake, and asked complainant to have some pan. Complainant then commenced remonstrating with Alliya, when the second accused Sulleman came up and kicked complainant. Both accused then assaulted complainant with their clenched fists, cut his chin, and knocked down one of his teeth. Complainant fell down, and accused decamped. A police sepoy came up and took him to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He was unable to attend his work for a fortnight in consequence of the assault. In cross-examination complainant swore that second accused was present and assaulted him. He was angry with Alliya for taking the carriage, but he did not abuse Alliya, who did not tell him to keep a civil tongue in his mouth. It was not true that he and Alliya both had a struggle in which both fell. The broker, Bapuji Karimji, and the syce, Bhana Kuber, were examined, and they corroborated complainant's story, but in cross-examination they admitted that complainant had said to Alliya, "Was it your father's gharry that you should drive it." Accused No. 1 in his statement said that the broker had asked him to go for a drive and so he got into the gharry. At 8 p.m., complainant came and asked him why he had driven about his carriage and abused him. Accused apologised and said it was the broker's mistake. Complainant, however, continued abusing accused, who told him not to do so. As he still persisted in his abuse, he struck complainant, and they had a struggle, in which they both fell. His brother came up and separated them, and gave him a slap for fighting in the street. Complainant then abused No. 2 who also struck him. No. 2 made a similar statement. Witnesses for the defence were then examined with a view to prove that complainant was very abusive. Mr. Sealy on behalf of accused, asked the court to take a lenient view of the case, and to inflict a fine only and not to send them to jail. Mr. Russell, in reply, stated that complainant had been very savagely assaulted after his carriage had been used without his permission. As to the provocation, it had not been proved, and he asked the court to pass a severe sentence on accused. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that he did not believe that No. 1 took the carriage without the permision of the broker. The horse had been driven to a very great distance and was blown. This extremely annoyed complainant, who went to see No. 1. Here No. 1 expressed contrition, and offered complainant pan to make friends. Complainant abused No. 1 who struck him. No. 2 then came up, and seeing his brother fighting with a stranger, took part in the fight, and so complainant got the worst of it. There was no doubt that complainant was very seriously hurt, but he had to a certain extent brought it on himself. The court therefore thought an infliction of fine on both the accused would meet the end of justice. No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, and No. 2 Rs. 25.

A DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Luximon Tookaram, a Hindu resident of Poona, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft, in a railway carriage, of gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 772, and Rs. 60 in cash, the property of Balcrishna Vassoodew Thosar, a clerk in the audit department, R.-M. Railway. In asking the court to transfer the case to the magistrate at Ajmere, in whose jurisdiction the above offence was alleged to have been committed by accused, Mr. Framji briefly stated the facts of the case, from which it appears that on Saturday complainant got into a third-class compartment of a mixed train at Ajmere, and was travelling to Bombay. On the train arriving at Sajat Road, a station about two hundred miles from Ajmere, accused got into the same compartment and during the journey suggested to the complainant to lie down for a while, instead of remaining in a sitting position. Not knowing the evil intention of the accused, complainant acted upon the suggestion, and laying himself down, fell asleep. On the train pulling up at the Pindidare station, complainant awoke, and found his bag cut open, and the accused disappeared. He examined the bag, and found the ornaments and cash stolen. He made a report to the Railway police there, and on train arriving at the Abu Road station, he got down and made a written complaint to the sub-inspector, railway police. Complainant remained at the Abu station and telegrams were sent to different stations giving the description of the accused and requesting his arrest. However, nothing was heard about him until Monday morning, when on the arrival of the mixed train at the Grant Road Railway station, he was seen alighting from a third-class compartment, with a carpet bag in his hand. Suspecting the platform, when a detective policeman, who knew him to be a "bhamta," stopped him on suspicion, and on searching his bag found a number of gold ornaments. As the accused could not account for the possession of these ornaments, information was sent to all the railway stations, with the result that the complainant came down to Bombay on Tuesday morning and identified the accused as the fellow-passenger who had robbed him. It appears that the accused after stealing the ornaments from complainant's bag, while the latter was lying asleep, left the compartment, and having got into another, travelled to Bombay. His Worship granted the application, and ordered accused to be sent under police escort to the authorities at Ajmere.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

A PROPOSAL having been carried in the Corporation that the Health Officer should be asked to supply particulars regarding the mortality in houses with and without side gullies, Dr. Weir has replied to the Commissioner as under:—

The information asked for would be of much interest, but I would like to go much further and obtain information and a registry of the cases of sickness in the buildings classified according to the resolution of the Corporation. A record contrasting the mortality in buildings classified according to the absence or existence of side gullies would be of much interest, but it would not, it must be understood, give the positive evidence, which a history of the state of health of the inmates as represented in a record of all cases of illness would afford, nor could conclusion be absolutely drawn from it unless that the record of mortality was accompanied by a statement showing the state of the health of the inmates of the buildings referred to, and in fact a history of all illnesses in the buildings under observation.

A history of the state of health of inmates of, say, 100 buildings—and 100 is a large number classified according to the resolution of the Corporation—and covering a period of three years would be of much interest. To keep 100 buildings under observation the appointment of two medical men at least would be necessary, for if such a record is to be prepared, it should be accurately and thoroughly kept. The selection of buildings according to side gullies to be kept under observation is an easy task, but the selection, according to the resolution of buildings occupied by classes of equal chances of life, will be very difficult matter and, unless carefully and accurately done, would falsify the record or render it of little value. To make the return valuable, the mortality and sickness, not only in buildings similarly situated, but amongst classes with equal chances of life, must be obtained. I need not say that the mortality in this city, as in all other cities of the world, varies with districts and with classes and with degrees of opulence and comfort in life. The mortality amongst the poorer classes is always higher than amongst the classes above them. There is another factor that I have often referred to as influencing the mortality, and that is the factor of migration. There is a continual movement amongst the poorer classes excited or attracted by the state of the seasons and business. There is also the factor of seasons which greatly influences mortality; in fact I have demonstrated that, by careful observations of the seasons, the incidence of the mortality and the state of public health can be forecast.

In conclusion to make the return valuable for the purpose in view and thorough in the information it would give, I have to make the following recommendations:—

1. That the return include sickness as well as deaths.

2. That two medical men be appointed on adequate salaries to keep the buildings under daily observation.

3. That the observations extend over a period of three years. There is also another point of much importance—the relative state of internal cleanliness and management of each building—for the mortality is always highest in dirty and neglected dwellings. The following return of the experience in Buda-Pesth of the effect of house sanitation on typhoid fever is very striking and will be of interest:—

Number of deaths in 100 houses	
Tenements.	Typhoid Fever.
In good condition	165
Fairly good condition	177
Dirty condition	182
Very dirty condition	356

THE CASE OF DHATURA POISONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd inst., I was surprised to find in the local columns, under the heading of "Dhatura Poisoning," a report for the most part unreal as far as the reality of facts was concerned. In order to clear up all misunderstandings and bring the truth to light, I must let you know that on the evening of Sunday, the 21st, on having been sent for by some of Vaid Gaurishanker's acquaintances for immediate medical assistance, I, in my capacity as a medical practitioner, went to his place, at about 5 p.m., and found him in an unconscious state—the said Vaid having no friendly connections with me—a fact, which, I allege, through want of rigid information, has, it is strange enough, been mischievously construed. Having examined the patient in that unconscious state, I ascertained on diagnosis that the unconsciousness was attended with all the systems of dhatura poisoning. It being my professional duty to inform the police of this dhatura inebriation poisoning, I, on the spur of the moment, did so and had him at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. I would, therefore, request you to clear up all misunderstandings, and trust that you will put the real facts before the public.—Yours, &c.,

CHUNILAL FAKIRBHAI DALAL, L. M. & S.

THE MONSOON.

A PORTION of the walls of a three-storeyed dwelling-house, situated at Mazagon Road and belonging to one Dewji Shivpal, collapsed on the night of the 23rd instant. The house was occupied by about ninety tenants, but none of them were injured. It is a very old house, and the heavy rain, which fell on the previous day, so damped the walls as to make them fall to pieces. The Municipal authorities were informed, and a notice to vacate the premises was given to the tenants, the majority of whom have already left.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON.)

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

GOKALBHAI MULCHAND VS. TALAKCHAND HARNATH AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit which involved an important question of registration of two documents executed by the defendants to the plaintiff to secure repayment of Rs. 5,000, charged by mortgage on certain immoveable property. The Hon. Mr Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Madhowjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his decision, said: On the 11th January 1895, the defendants executed two documents, one marked A, to secure repayment of Rs. 5,000 charged by mortgage on certain immoveable property, and the other marked B, being an agreement to register the accompanying document A, and in case of failure to do so, to pay the amount secured by A. For certain reasons, A was never registered as against the defendant Talakchand Harnath. B. was presented for registration after the expiry of four months from the date of execution but within the period of eight months, and was accepted for registration under section 24 of the Act by the Sub-registrar of Bombay, who, under section 7, has been authorised to perform all the duties of the Registrar except that of hearing appeals, on the admission of execution by the second defendant, B. was registered as against him, but registration was refused against Talakchand Harnath on the ground that the wilful evasion of the processes issued against him was equivalent to a denial of execution. Application was then made in due time to the Registrar under section 73 to have the document registered; but on the 9th April, the application was rejected for the reasons stated in the Registrar's order. This suit has now been filed under section 77, and a decree is sought, directing the document to be registered. The defendants, in their reply, alleged that the first defendant had been induced by fraud to execute the documents; 2, that the Sub-registrar had acted without authority of the law in accepting, under section 24, the documents for registration, without making any enquiry as to whether the failure to present them within four months was on account of urgent necessity or unavoidable accident; and 3, that, for the reasons stated in the Registrar's order, he was right in refusing registration. The first of these objections was not argued by Mr. Starling, and was clearly irrelevant in the present suit. On the second point, Mr. Starling proposed to ask a witness whether, before accepting B. for registration, the Sub-registrar had made any enquiry as to the cause of the non-presentation of the document within four months being unavoidable accident or urgent necessity. But on Mr. Macpherson's objecting to the question, and referring to I.L.R., 6 All, 490, I disallowed it. I think I may safely follow the Allahabad High Court in holding that I have no jurisdiction to enquire into the exercise of the Registrar's discretion under section 24. The section does not prescribe any enquiry. The Registrar must doubtless be informed of the fact of unavoidable accident or urgent necessity to enable him to exercise the discretion vested in him by law; but it is for him to decide whether he will accept the mere statement of the applicant as sufficient or make enquiry with a view to verifying that statement. In the present case, the written statement shows that the plaintiff, when applying to the Registrar to accept the document for registration, did allege that he had failed to present it within time on account of urgent necessity or unavoidable accident; and supposing that the Registrar thought proper to accept this statement as sufficient, it is not, I think, open to the court to say that he acted without authority. He may have acted hastily or injudiciously, or perhaps, he may have known enough about the plaintiff and the circumstnces which had caused the delay entirely to justify him in accepting the plaintiff's statement without demur, supposing that he did so accept it; but in either case, I do not see how it can be said that he acted "ultra vires." The case might possibly be otherwise if it were shown that fraud had been committed, but this is not alleged. As he was both Registrar and Sub-registrar, he has not thought it necessary to record any direction to himself to accept the document for registration, but his acceptance of the fine, and the fact of his registering it as against the second defendant, shows that he had accepted it. On the third issue, I find that B. being a registrable document, presented within time and accepted under section 24, of which execution has been admitted, ought to be registered. As which is annexed to it by the use of the word "accompanying" in the agreement being copied out as an annexure. What effect this may have on A, and whether it will give it effect as a registered document, are not points which I am now called upon to consider. I direct that B, with A, as an annexure to it, be registered if duly presented for registration within thirty days after this date. The defendant Talakchand will pay the plaintiff's cost.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. MR. BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITY TO PAY THE LEGAL COSTS OF HIS WIFE.

JENABAI VS. ABDULLA RAHIMTULA SAYANI.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormasjee, and Dinshaw on behalf of the plaintiff, who is the wife of the defendant, applied for a rule nisi "against the defendant, to show cause why he should not provide his wife with a sufficient sum to cover the cost of her proceedings for a divorce in a case which had been dismissed by a judge of the court on the 16th August last, and in regard to which decision the plaintiff had filed an appeal, which was still pending. Mr. Lang also applied on behalf of his client that Mr. Abdula should be ordered to contribute towards his wife's support pending the decision on appeal. The learned council stated that the plaintiff, in prosecuting the suit for divorce, had incurred costs amounting to Rs. 10,000, and that the costs of the appeal now pending would amount to about Rs. 2,000. Counsel contended that the plaintiff was entitled to her costs and maintenance, she being unable to proceed at present with her appeal owing to want of funds. It was pointed out that the law of England in such cases lays down that the husband should provide the costs incurred by his wife; and it was argued that the same principle applied to the present case, the only difference being that the parties to the present suit were Mahomedans; but that the Mahomedan law was silent on the subject.

Their Lordships granted a rule "nisi," requiring Mr. Abdula Sayani to show cause why he should not provide the costs of the suit, and provide maintenance for his wife.

UNDELIVERED LETEERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Atkinson, L
Angel, Ida
Aronivice, B
Ardandin, Madame
Alderson, Mrs
Aiken, G
Aden, Capt
Bercovich, F
Buckett, W S
Burgess, H
Bromover, L
Brockman, E Mrs
Buksh, M
Barjorji Bajanji
Carpenter, J R
Clementson, Mr
Chusel, Gusta
Campbell, J E, Col
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Clark, L L, Mrs
Davideon, M
Delamey, B
Dudesak, B, Madame
Douglas, S W, Lt
Duck, Mr
Dit, D C, and Co
Esposito, G
Edwards, C W
Edwards, Mrs
Elliott, J Mrs
Farrell, T P, Mrs
Fortune, R, Monsure
Fernandez, A
Florence, Madame
Fernandez, A C, (Gen)
Grandcoes, Geo Mons.
Gustoux, E F, Mrs
Grinston, Elli
Groves, Y W, Mrs
Grant, P
Gorbolesky, F, Miss
Graham, H E B B, Miss
Green, Rebecca
Guriba, B B
Ganesh Gopal Gokhule
Hill, E C
Harding Charles
Headon, W
Hawes, F
Hammond, M E, Mrs
Haiman Al
Hunter, W Y, (1st Batt King's Regt)
Howell, R N
Hermknotel, Otto Van
Hill, W H, Capt
Haraman, Lucy, Mrs
Hagarth, Mrs
Ibery, Capt
Ishwari Persad
Johnson, C (1st B Co
Jost, Steffie, Miss
Kearny, N M
King, J G
Kelly, R S, Miss
Kooh, C
Krishna Pillay
Kristna Swami Butler
Kroo, Irma
Kinwzig, John
Kinsbrunaer, Mr
Lidstone, C A
Lobo, H N
Lambert, H L
Leslie, C D, Mrs
Lewis, John
Milchie, A
Moore, D
Marco, J
Mirza Guffer Beg
Nichol, Mrs
Nevill, Charles R
Nicolas, P
Noshigawa, Mr
Nicifioro, C
O'Connor, T
Prentice, R W
Pullar, H
Percival, L
Price, F S S
Pillai, A V A
Pillai, V M Joh
Phelps, E L
Plowright, T
Rankin, J R L
Rabatink, S
Rolly, Mr
Swann, R L
Szalay, E
Sloane, W
Stone, G, Mrs
Shamadeid, Al
Stanly, W
Sylveston, E
Storkey, A
Scott, B
Sheriff, F
Sanders, H
Sylvester, C F
Scott, H H, Lieut
Sykies, H
Schaiffer, A
Schultz, E
Tipaki, R
Thompson Jos
Vaughan, R E, Lt
Virbhadass, Merchant
Walley, T St Geo
Wandt, R
Warkentein, Wm
Wilkins, W, Mrs
Wakefield, W B
Walmsely, J
Watson, L P
Wilson, Mrs
Whitlaw, A W
Wood, J, Miss
Wright, W B
Woolcombe, B
Wickershaw, W C
Wood, C

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will disable foe.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Blunk's Codliatone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 23rd June, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Shikarpur.—River of good average height. Kharif preparations continue. Locusts appeared in Kakar and Nashirabad, but caused no serious damage. Cattle good except in two talukas. Fodder very scarce generally.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Drizzling rain in three talukas, maximum in Badin 6 cents, minimum in Tando Bago 1 cent. Cattle in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Moro, but caused no damage. Weather cloudy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Canals flowing. Ploughing commenced. Fodder very scarce everywhere.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain 14 cents in Mithi. Kharif operations impeded in desert for want of rain. Jhuda Canals carrying insufficient supply.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th June, 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Gogha 6 inches 35 cents, minimum at Sanand 1 inch 14 cents, for season maximum at Gogha 6 inches 35 cents, minimum at Viramgam 2 inches 80 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad city 3 inches 94 cents. Sowing of bajri commenced in some villages of Prantij, Dholka and Sanad talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mhals.—Rain during week, maximum 6 inches 7 cents in Kalol, minimum 90 cents in Jhalod; total for season maximum 6 inches 02 cents in Kalol, minimum 1 inch 83 cents in Dohad. Kharif sowing progressing. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder supply fair.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th June 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Kapadvanj 6 inches 21 cents, minimum at Anand 3 inches 23 cents, average for the district 4 inches 92 cents; for season maximum at Thasra 10 inches 15 cents, minimum at Anand 4 inches 35 cents, average for the district 6 inches 53½ cents. Ploughing of land in full progress. Sowing of kodra and bajri commenced. Manuring of land in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 5 inches 76 cents in Anklesvar, minimum 2 inches in Jambusar; for season maximum 7 inches 23 cents in Broach, minimum 4 inches in Jambusar. Sowing of cotton and rice in progress. Lands being prepared in parts. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy except in Vagra and petha Mahal Hansot. Prices continue normal.

Surat.—(For week ending 20th June 1893).—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Pardi 5 inches 14 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 1 inch 97 cents; for season maximum at Pardi 6 inches 41 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 1 inch 97 cents. Kharif sowing commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 3 inches 25 cents, average in the district 2 inches 7 cents; for season at Dhulia 6 inches 9 cents, average in the district 4 inches 41 cents. Sowing of Kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 22nd June 1896).—Rain for week at Nasik 2 inches 88 cents; for season 11 inches 79 cents. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing operations in progress in parts of the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 17th, 20th, 21st and 22nd; total of week 18·23 inches, total to date 27·07, being 9·99 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 17th and 20th, 1° cool on 18th, 2° cool on 19th and 22nd, and nil on 21st and 23rd. Vapour in air excessive from 17th to 19th and normal from 20th to 23rd. Abnormal wind from south-east on 17th, from south-south-east on 18th, from south-south-west on 19th, from west on 20th and 22nd, and from south-west on 21st; wind normal on 23rd. Thunder and lightning on 20th and 21st.

Thana.—Rain during week, maximum at Thana 23 inches 92 cents, minimum at Mahim 7 inches 07 cents; for season at Thana 31 inches 86 cents. Rice sowing nearly finished. Ploughing commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 26 inches 9 cents at Alibag, minimum 5 inches 5 cents at Panvel. Sowing completed. Land being prepared for transplantation. Seedlings doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 19 inches 67 cents in Venguria, minimum 6 inches 87 cents in Ratnagiri. Sowing operations in progress. Cattle good except in Sangameshvar and Rajapur talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 99 cents in Shrigonda, minimum 88 cents in Kopargaon; for season, maximum 14 inches 56 cents in Paner, minimum 2 inches 49 cents in Karjat. Sowing of cotton, bajri, cotton and til in progress. Preparation of land continues. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th June 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1·10, Barsi 02, Madha 1·04, Karmala 75, Pandharpur 58, Sangola 2·62 and Malsiras ·52 inches; for season maximum at Barsi 3 inches 70 cents, minimum at Karmala 1 inch 20 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Land being prepared for the season. Sowing of kharif crops commenced throughout the districts where there is sufficient moisture, except Sholapur. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Madha Taluka.

Satara.—Rain during week at Satara 4 inches 32 cents; total for season 6 inches 38 cents: rain during week in all talukas, maximum 15 inches 52 cents at Javly, minimum 1 inch 56 cents at Man. Rain seasonable. Sowing continues in places, and retarded in others for want of break.

Bijapur.—Rain in seven talukas, varying from 6 to 58 cents. Sowing of early crops slowly progressing in some talukas. Rain urgently wanted throughout district. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout district, maximum 18 inches 88 cents in Chandgad, minimum 26 cents in Athni. Early crop sowings continue. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain from 11 cents to 3 inches 75 cents in all talukas. Sowing of paddy and linseed progressing in western talukas.

Kanara.—Heavy rain throughout district, maximum in Karwar 18 inches 28 cents, minimum in Haliyal 4 inches 39 cents. Sowing in progress. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 1 inch 17 cents; total for season 4 inches 50 cents. Sowing operations commenced in some places.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 72 cents; total for season 3 inches 45 cents. Sowing of agtar crops in progress. Fodder and water sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 12 cents; total for season 6 inches 99 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder and water in parts of Navsari Division. Sowing operations commenced in the Baroda and Navsari divisions.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CRICKET CLUB FIXTURES.

June 20. Army & Navy Stores C. C., A. & N.
" 27. Y. M. C. A. C. C., Y. M. C. A.
July 4. Ordnance C. C., Ordnance.
Telegraph C. C., B. V. R.
" 11. Muncipality C. C.
" 18. Royal Dublin Fusiliers C. C., B. V. R.
" 25. Royal Artillery C. C., R. A. Colaba.
Aug. 1. Marine Battalion C. C., Marine Lines.
B. B. & C. I. R. C. C. 2nd XI., B. V. R.
" 8. B. B. & C. I. R. C. C., B. V. R.
" 15. Islam Gymkhana, Islam.
Army & N. Stores C. C., B. V. R.
" 22. Telegraph C. C., Telegraph.
" 29. B. B. & C. I. R. C. C. 2nd XI., B. B. & C. I. R.
Customs C. C.
" 31. Royal Irish Rifles C. C., Poona.
Sept. 5. Royal Artillery C. C., B. V. R.
" 12. Royal Dublin Fusiliers C. C., R. D. F Colaba.
" 19. Ordnance C. C., B. V. R.
" 26. B. B. & C. I. R. C. C., B. B. & C. I. R.
Oct. 3. Y. M. C. A. C. C., B. V. R.
*Public Holiday.

IF the Russians ever get hold of Bengal, writes a contemporary, the native press will not have such a good time of it abusing the "Powers that Be," as they have at present. At the Czar's coronation it was expected that some relief would be afforded the press, but it was not to be. It was at first intended (says the *Times'* Moscow correspondent) to cancel all the Ministerial warnings standing against Russian journals and to give them a new lease of life. Three warnings given to a Russian newspaper by the Censors carry entire suppression, and there is not a single newspaper of any importance in St. Petersburg or Moscow that has not had two warnings. Consequently editors exclude from their papers everything not of the most innocent nature. It is time that these old warnings accumulated during the last reign should be withdrawn and it was understood that the young Czar would relieve it of this sword of Damocles hanging constantly over its head. A paragraph to this effect was inserted in the project of the coronation manifesto, but was subsequently struck out at the instigation of one or more of the Ministers. Russian journalists are naturally not very well pleased.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly unifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	13	26	16	28	66	27	7
Thursday, June 25	0	18	0	5	0	2	0	6
Total	29	31	26	21	28	68	27	13
Total fall to June 25, 1895	29	81	15	98	17	18	17	81
Total fall to June 25, 1894	23	17	17	42	17	50	16	83

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The table showing actual Rain-fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, (8 a.m.) 20th June 1896.

Baroda	9	90	Mehmadabad	3	80
Panjoo	10	25	Ahmedabad	2	88
Vaiturana	8	83	Viramgam	2	76
Palghur	3	3	Wadhwan	2	61
Ghotwad	10	36	Dabhoo	7	20
Danian	6	40	Sevalia	7	19
Bulsar	4	13	Godhra	2	85
Nausari	2	83	Kharaghora	4	93
Surat	2	94	Limkheta	1	98
Kim	3	5	Lohad	0	92
Broach	5

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest Improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colors on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.

A CHOICE DELICACY, quite a novelty. These Cherries are shipped direct from the house of

GIRALAMO LUXARDO

at ZARA.

PRICES.

Large bottles ..... each Rs. 3 0
Small „ ..... „ 1 12

Cash or V. P. P.

To be obtained only from

B. SMYTH & CO.,

31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR LUXARDO'S BRANDS OF LIQUEUR AND BITTERS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	30 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

AFTER the setting in of the S. W. monsoon last week heavy and continuous rain fell at the Presidency for several days, and very strong weather prevailed; but for the last few days the weather has been comparatively fine again and little more rain has fallen. Our export markets show no signs of improvement; on the contrary business in Cotton on shippers' account has been smaller than ever; and in the position of Wheat and Seeds we have no change to report beyond a slight decline in prices of the former. Exchange has latterly become firm and advancing, and rates close this evening 1-16d. higher than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has declined, and compared with last Friday's quotations to-day's are 13-16 per cent lower. Money continued easy during the past week. Freights show no change in rates, and only and a very limited business has been done.

MONEY.—The market was easy during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank (issued on Tuesday for Monday—the *Mohurrum* holiday), and accordingly the figures disclosed an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of 0¾ lakhs, at 207¼ lakhs. This was due to a further diminution of the trade demand for accommodation, as shown by an addition of 10½ lakhs to Private Deposits, and a decrease of 11½ lakhs in Bills Discounted and Purchased; and an important decrease, in Loans; the following off in trade requirements having thus aggregated some 26½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 14¼ lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was but little movement.

The market has meantime remained easy, with supplies increasing.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was firm, at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter, however, having been scarce, and a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper having set in, rates receded partially 1-32d. On Saturday rates were quiet, with only a little business passing. Re-sales were bought at 1s. 2 1-8d.; but there were hardly any Merchants' Bills offering. The market was closed on Monday, and reopened on Tuesday strong in tone, at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was taken; but re-sales having been plentiful at 1s. 2 1-32d. the market hardened 1-32d, and a considerable business was reported all round. The market was steady in tone yesterday, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but the latter having been scarce, rates partially fell 1-32d. during the day. A moderate amount of Bills were placed at 1s. 2¼d., and for forward Telegraphic 1s. 2 1-32d. was quoted and done, the market having closed quiet. To-day rates were firm and opened at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. There were a few Merchants' Bills placed at the latter rate; and during the day Telegraphic advanced, and for forward 1s. 2 7-32d. was offered, the market closing this evening firm in tone. 40¼ lakhs of Council Bills were allotted in London yesterday, of which 38½ lakhs were to Calcutta, and some 2 lakhs to Bombay, at 1s. 2 3-16d. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were 6¼ lakhs allotted to Calcutta, and about 3¼ to Bombay, at 1s. 2 7-32d. Extra allotments of Bills were also made to Bombay to the extent of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 2 7-32d.

Official quotations this evening are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	... 1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	..... 1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	4 do.	... 1s. 2¼d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 9-32d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 9-32d.
„	6 do.	... 1s. 2 5-16d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s. 2 5-16d.
„	6 do.	... 1s. 2 11-32d.
Francs	3 do.	... 150¼
„	6 do.	... 150¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone last mail day, and quotations, which opened at 110 3/8 for money, and 110 5-16 for Account, closed on about the same level. On Saturday rates opened at 110 3-8 for both Cash and the Settlement, and advanced during the day to 110 5-8 in the former position, having closed at the higher level. On re-opening after the holiday, the market was weak in tone, at 110¼ for Cash, and 110 1-16 for the Settlement, and closed at the same level in both positions. Yesterday a strong tone prevailed in the market, and rates after having opened at 109 13-16 for both Money and Account, advanced at the close to 110 in the former position, the quotation in the latter having been unchanged. To-day rates opened at 199 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement, with an unsettled feeling in the market, and closed this evening at the same level, 109 1-8 being quoted for the 30th July Account.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. lower, at 128, and Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. higher, at 110.

SHARES.—The slight movement that there has been during the past week has been almost entirely upward, and in Mill Scrip prices have generally advanced; while in other Scrip they show little or no change. Compared with last Thursday's quotations, our list shows an advance of Rs. 175, in Dhun, of Rs. 100 each, in Indo-China and Madras United; of Rs. 60 each, in Empress and Jubilee; of Rs. 55, in Sholapur; of Rs. 35 each, in Ripon, and Star; of Rs. 32½, in Standard; of Rs. 30 each, in City of Bombay, Imperial Cotton, and Soonderdass; of Rs. 25 each, in Bombay Cotton, David Presidency, Queen, and Union; of Rs. 20, in James Greaves; of Rs. 15¼; in Sun; of Rs. 15, in Britannia; of Rs. 12, in Sassoon; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, Indian Manufacturing, Jamshed Manufacturing, and Union Spinning; of Rs 6, in Aurungabad; of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance, Coorla, and Howard and Bullough; and a decline of Rs. 65 in China; of Rs. 20 each, in Jewraj Balloo, and Manockjee M. Petit; and of Rs. 157 each, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each, in Lukhmidass and Oriental; of Rs. 7¼ in Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 5 each, in Currimbhoy, Mazagam, and Swadeshi; in Miscellaneous Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 50 higher, in the first issue, of Rs. 3 in Kemp and Co; and of Rs. 2, in Phillips and Co.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—During the week this market has undergone no change. Dealers are willing sellers at current prices; and upcountry buyers are not backward in accepting orders at ruling rates. Stocks continue as before. In *Bleached Goods* only a moderate business is reported with prices as formerly quoted. There has been no change in *Dyed Turkey-Red* and *Printed Goods*; and the market for *Locally-made Goods* is very dull, with rates gradually giving way, and stocks increasing, 3,300 Packages of *Imported Goods* have been cleared during the week, and of *Locally-made* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Hongkong has given 3,500 bales for the week ending last Tuesday. The market here has been very strong, and China buyers have purchased freely, and had it not been for the scarcity of lots deliverable at an early date, a much larger business would have taken place. Rates are generally unchanged. Some 10,000 bales have been taken in all during the week, and the market closes this evening strong, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to	4 7-8	per lb.
„	.....	„ 8s	„ „	4¾	„	5	„
„	.....	„ 10s	„ „	5 1-16	„	5 5-8	„
„	.....	„ 12s	„ „	5 1-8	„	5¾	„
„	.....	„ 16s	„ „	6	„	6 5-8	„
„	.....	„ 20s	„ „	6¼	„	6 7-8	„
„	.....	„ 24s	„ „	7	„	7¼	„
„	.....	„ 30s	„ „	7 3-8	„	8	„
„	.....	„ 40s	„ „	8¼	„	8¼	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been a steady market, with a moderate business reported, and prices 4 annas per cwt. higher. An advance to the same extent has taken place in the value of *Yellow Metal*, which has been in moderate request, and steady. *Iron* is unchanged in price, steady in tone, and in moderate demand.

COAL.—Importers are buying back the coals sold, and business has been done in *Powell's Duffryn* for June shipment, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 21 per ton. Market is very firm at closing; we quote alongside:—

		Rs.	per ton.
West Hartley	.....	18¼	„
Australian	.....	15¼	„
Powell's Duffryn	...	21	„
Cardiff	.....	20	„
Japan	.....	15	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A comparatively trifling business has been done in this staple for export during the past week, shippers having taken nothing at all on some days; while local consumers have been but very moderate buyers. The tone of the market has been steady throughout the week; but no movement in prices took place until the day before yesterday, when quotations were advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. The purchases for shippers' account have hardly exceeded 1,500 bales of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions and Bengal, while the Mills have taken about 4,000 bales of the same, and a little Dharwar. This evening the market closed steady in tone, with prices quoted at an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy.

The total Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 13,000 bales, compared with 20,000 bales in the week preceding, and 27,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in this season's arrivals of new Cotton over last years, has now become reduced to 599,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	162—2¼d.
Do. Fully Good	„	150—2 1-16d.
Do. Good	„	144—2 19-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	„	167—2 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	162—2 1d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	160—2 27-32 1.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	172—3 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	190—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	175—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	„	165—2 29-32 1.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	190—3 5-16d.
Westerns	„	167—3 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	„	205—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	„	194—3 3-8d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	347,000	222,000
Berar	402,000	214,500
Khandeish	312,500	235,500
Barsi and Nugger	97,500	49,000
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	60,000	30,000
Broach	214,500	104,000
Dhollera	401,000	364,000
Compta and Dharwar	81,000	115,500
Westerns and Madras	12,000	8,000
Total	1,942,000	1,343,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	13,109	27,496	28,014
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	1,540,725	1,299,814	1,414,883
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,161	37,853	3,826
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	632,215	456,231	711,245
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,586	777	9,082
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	238,705	97,160	119,234

WHEAT remained quiet with the usual small export business passing, and at the previous level of prices, until yesterday when prices were put down an anna per cwt., all round, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	„	4-7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-10-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-6-0	„
Hard Red	„	3-12-6	„

SEEDS.—On most days, a moderate business has been done by shippers in this market, the feeling having been generally steady. In prices, *Linseed* has declined to the extent of 1¢ anna, while *Rapeseed* has advanced one anna per cwt. the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-12-6 to Rs. 6-14-6		per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 7-5-0		„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 7-0-0		„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-3-0 to	„ 6-6-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 to	„ 43-0-0	candy.
Do Mixed	„ 39-8-0 to	„ 40-8-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	31,618	223,552	76,298
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	2,740,646	3,564,428	2,286,369
Linseed for the week	64,061	43,038	80,497
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	3,055,112	2,458,777	4,833,365
Rapeseed for the week	20,034	75,777	70,660
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	666,600	1,807,194	2,753,133
Gingellyseed for the week.	800	623	1,132
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	816,023	725,362	740,877

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	6,800	235,818	10,744
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	1,140,110	1,361,262	1,270,922
Linseed for the week	136,794	74,547	119,665
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	2,403,844	1,977,473	4,068,404
Rapeseed for the week	47,975	108,406	20,977
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	624,601	1,455,073	2,143,560
Gingellyseed for the week.	16,585	6,474	12,913
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	1,046,617	996,333	878,930

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra, left Aden for Bombay at 9 p.m., 24th inst., and is expected here at 4 a.m., 30th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1896, on 1,57794 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miner al Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	173	2	248
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	33,16,240	61,68,960	1,32,914	96,18,014
Total for 23 weeks	37,37,240	64,58,960	1,36,914	1,00,33,014
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,072	3,69,218	3,758	5,35,048
For mile of Ry do.	81	237	2	320
Total to corresponding date do.	33,31,332	86,14,485	1,20,300	1,20,66,117

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,20,048
Ditto. to date ..... „ 20,33,103

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEARD—June 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major H J Peard, A M S, of a daughter.

STURMER—June 21, at the Priory, Teynampett, the wife of Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel A J Sturmer, of a daughter (prematurely).

DEATHS.

PLUNKETT—June 22, at his residence, 15, High Road, St Thome, Madras, Mr Henry Plunkett, aged 86 years, 6 months and 16 days.

TURNBULL—June 20, at Banstead, Darjiling, Rachel Maya, fourth daughter of Archibald and Mary Jane Turnbull, aged 14 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

THE Commission which has just reported that Ireland pays two and three-quarter millions sterling annually more than her fair share towards the Inland revenue, was appointed by the late Ministry in May 1894. Mr. Hugh Childers was nominated to the chair, and we believe that upon his decease a few months ago the post was assigned to Lord Fairer, a nobleman whose grasp of financial questions is well-known. The Commissioners included the late Indian Finance Minister, Sir David Barbour, Lord Welby, Sir Thomas Sutherland, and a number of representative Irish M.P.'s. The Commission has been more than two years enquiring upon what principles of comparison and by the application of what specific standards the relative capacity of Great Britain and Ireland to bear taxation could be most equitably determined; and the cognate subjects in relation to that problem. These include an enquiry as to what so far as can be ascertained is the true proportion under the principles and specific standards so determined between the taxable capacity of Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission also went deeply into the history of the financial relations between the two islands at and after the Legislative Union, the charge for Irish purposes on the Imperial exchequer during that period and the amount of Irish taxation remaining available for contribution to the Imperial expenditure; also the Imperial expenditure to which Ireland should in equity contribute. The finding of the Commission is the more noteworthy since Ireland pays no land tax on lands and tenements and no inhabited house duty. But there is no cause for wonder that the six million sterling contributed by the Emerald Isle is just about double the amount that it should in equity be called upon to pay, when it is remembered how completely her relative position as regards population has changed since the Act of Union. In 1801 the people of Ireland formed one-third of the total population of the United Kingdom; now the proportion is not more than 12½ per cent. If the question was simply one of counting heads it would be found that Ireland was paying less than her fair share, the respective contribution per head of population being Ireland £1 5s. 5½d.; Scotland, £2 7s. 3¾d.; and England and Wales, £1 13s. 11½d. But other economic factors—especially the poverty of the bulk of the people of the country—had to be taken into consideration by the Commissioners, and hence their report that Ireland is paying as much again to the Inland revenue as she should.

WHEN the broad gauge line connecting Bhopal, on the Indian Midland Railway, with Ujjain, on the Rajputana Railway, was opened for traffic on the 11th April last, a small gap was left of some 60 miles between the railway and the broad gauge line from Godhra to Rutlam. This connection has now been made, so that the long-hoped-for through broad guage communication from Gujerat and Kathiawar to Bhopal, right across Central India, is now an accomplished fact. It was first proposed to build this connection on the metre gauge, which would have been a great mistake, but fortunately wiser counsels prevailed with the authorities, and now goods and passengers can be booked through without break of gauge from the districts served by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to those served by the Indian Midland Railway. All who have experienced the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by break of guage will agree as to the wisdom of this course. It is well known that the B. B. and C. I. Railway lost a great deal of the traffic they would otherwise have obtained when the Indian Contingent was despatched to Suakin on account of the frequent transhipments which the breaks of guage would have involved between Bombay and Upper India. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities were entrusted with the work of constructing the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway, and have carried it through in a remarkably short period, the work having only been started in March of last year. By the end of the year the whole of the earthwork was completed, as also the masonry in the bridges, and this notwithstanding that three large rivers, the Kurel, the Chambal, and the Ghambir, had to be bridged. The permanent way girders, etc., were obtained from England. The first section of the line, *viz.*, from Rutlam to Nagda, a distance of 25 miles, was completed and opened for traffic early in May last. The second section runs from Nagda to Ujjain (35 miles). As it lies wholly within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Gwalior, he has provided the necessary funds, and this branch is, therefore, his property. This section has been inspected by the Government officers, and it is proposed to open it for traffic as soon as the sanction of the Government of India is received. We understand the new line will be worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The first section, Rutlam to Nagda, forms part of the trunk line to Delhi, which the B. B. & C. I. Railway administration are anxious to construct, and which must undoubtedly be taken in hand sooner or later. The sooner it is done the better, for it will provide a direct route without break of gauge from the North-West Provinces, and will enable Bombay to keep a large portion of the traffic, which is in danger of being diverted to Kurrachee, now that the Southern Punjab Railway will bring that port so much nearer to Delhi. We have already adverted to the advantages of this through line, and as our readers are aware, Government have approved of the project, but are unable to find the necessary funds at present. They would, however, be willing to allow reasonable terms if a company were formed to construct the line, and this seems the only solution of the difficulty. Two railway companies on a rupee basis have been formed in Bombay within the last year or two, and what has been done once or twice on a small scale can be done again on a larger one, provided the right men are at the helm. We have no doubt the Chamber of Commerce will take up the matter, and urge upon Government the importance of this through line to the trade of Bombay. The country through which the line will run is said to be exceedingly fertile, and produces large crops of wheat and of other grains, and the local traffic is, therefore, likely to be very heavy. If we are to judge from the way in which similar traffic has been developed on the Rajputana route, the new line will certainly pay its way. The Guna-Bara line is, we hear, now under construction, and the length from Jeypore to the Chimbul will shortly be taken in hand. These will be valuable feeders to the trunk line, and are sure to prove remunerative.

ALMOST simultaneously with the publication in book form of a series of letters by Mr. R. L. Gharat indicating "a departure in the Land Revenue policy of the Bombay Government as applied to the Konkan districts," the Government in question has published the papers relating to the revision survey of the Bhiwndi taluka of Thana, which was carried out under the same supplementary rules that were adopted in Alibag. As in that taluka, and indeed in all the districts of the Konkan hitherto revised, a large area of good dry-crop land with plenty of soil, capable of producing yearly crops, which should have been classed as rabi, was found to have been put down as varkas. These lands were re-classed as rabi, and hence the heavy increases in assessment which have led to such loud complaints. The "Selections" from the papers must be described as somewhat one-sided, since they only narrate the official view of the matter and do not give any of the petitions received as a sample of these complaints. As usual, the only thing we hear about them in the green book is that the petitions have been rejected, with an intimation, however, that any individual cases of unarable land being wrongly classed as rabi or of any other erroneous classification will be rectified when they are duly pointed out. The taluka consists of a compact block of villages over 200 in number, lying between the Bhatsa, Ulhas and Tansa rivers, and it covers a total area of 243 square miles. The southern and central parts of the district are fairly level, well peopled, well tilled, comparatively bare of trees, and intersected by cart tracks in every direction. The flat lands near the Tansa have a thick growth of teak, ain and other wood, and the range of hills which runs from north to south is fairly well timbered. South and west of Bhiwndi and all the creek—as travellers to Ulwar by Messrs. Shepherd's boats are well aware—is very flat and low, devoid of trees and shrubs, and intersected by innumerable small creeks. The people, who number about 80,000, are mainly Kunbis and Agris, and in the opinion of the Superintendent are not badly off. The men universally wear gold ear-rings and bracelets, and the women have ornaments in abundance. Except on holidays and gala days, the dress of both sexes is slovenly. The Kunbi class is not well educated, and in many instances show no desire to send their children to school. The Mahomedans, who form 12 per cent. of the population, are, as a class, well-to-do, and are often men of local influence and grain traders, who live in good houses and pride themselves in a riding cart with a good pair of trotting bullocks. The Pandarpesha class and capitalists are unenterprising; they buy land and let it out to resident cultivators on contract, without taking any interest in the method of cultivation or in improvements; they employ fresh capital to buy holdings and not to improve what they already possess, and it is to this fact that former revenue officers have attributed the slow progress of the taluka. However, the Superintendent of the Survey speaks of the material progress made during the expired settlement as fairly satisfactory. Cultivation has extended, and the revenue has been obtained without difficulty. As we have seen, the Superintendent reports the people to be in comfortable circumstances, but the Collector, Mr. Silcock, is of a different opinion. He states that the cultivating classes have been reduced by their own insolence and the exactions of their Pandarpesha landlords to a state of indebtedness from which it is impossible for them to recover. Government, however, came to the conclusion that as far as the principal items of agricultural wealth are concerned, the people are much better off than they were at the introduction of the original settlement, and that, though indebtedness is undoubtedly considerable, their ability to bear a moderate increase in their assessment cannot be contested. The value of land is comparatively high, and the price of rice, the staple product of the taluka, has risen about one-third. After full consideration of the views of the Superintendent, the Collector, and the Survey Commissioner, Government decided to accept proposals involving a rise in the assessment from Rs. 1,44,672 to Rs. 1,95,622, a percentage of 35·2. This is mainly contributed to by the very large increase in the area of land now classed as rabi.

AN Indian Staff Corps Officer, now in England, writes to a contemporary to bring under notice a scheme suggested by the recent discussion anent the formation of a Corps of Gentlemen, Sir Henry Brackenbery having declared that the wants of the Indian Army were more Transport, more Officers, and more Garrison Artillery. Now, says the Indian Officer, the Transport is simply a question of money, and some provision for it has already been made. Garrison artillery is also more or less a question of money, and it is said that material for this might be obtained in India itself from the Eurasian community. The increase to the number of British officers, though, which Sir Henry describes as the greatest want of all, has to be obtained from England, and is not merely a question of money, but is a question of organisation as well. He does not therefore say much upon the problems which money alone will solve. He addresses himself particularly to the question of transport. There are now, it is alleged, not only the original 537 men, who offered to join a *corps d'elite*, but about a thousand rejected Army candidates, who only desire to get into the army, and would be content with small pay. Were the Government of India to meet their wishes and to enlist these gentlemen in a special corps, say, of Mounted Infantry, as the correspondent declares, Government would have at their hands to draw upon in case of necessity, not only a reserve of trained men of the same education and social status as the officers already in the service, but a reserve of men, probably better qualified to perform the duties of transport and other officers in the field than the civilians whom they endeavoured to get but failed. The proposal is one of the most feasible which has yet been put forward. In the first place, the value of Mounted Infantry has been so clearly demonstrated, that serious suggestions have been made hitherto to convert Volunteer Cavalry Corps into Mounted Infantry, and the necessity for an improved Transport Service is apparent. To keep a special corps of this sort going in peace time, the correspondent foresees that some outlet would be required for the men so employed; and it seems to him that the Government of India have this already to hand in the various Indian departments. By employing the men, after putting in their time with the colours, as Sergeants and Conductors in the Commissariat, Transport, Military Works, and other departments, the required outlet would be found, and the men would be assured of a regular career.

THE Indian British subjects in the colony of Natal have forwarded another memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies praying for the redress of their grievances. A new Bill "to amend the law relating to the Franchise" is to be introduced into the Natal Legislative Council. In this Bill it is provided that no persons shall be qualified to have their names inserted in any list of Electors or in any Voters' Roll, or to vote as Electors within the meaning of Section 22 of the Constitution Act of 1893, or of any law relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, who (not being of European origin) are natives or descendants in the male line of Natives of countries which have not hitherto possessed elective representative institutions, founded on the Parliamentary franchise, unless they shall first obtain an order from the Governor-in-Council exempting them from the operation of this Act." And further it is specifically provided that "save as in Section 2 of this Act excepted, persons of Asiatic extraction shall not be qualified to have their names inserted in any list of Electors or in any Voters' Roll, or to vote as Electors within the meaning of Section 22 of the Constitution Act of 1893, or of any law relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly." The Indian British subjects contend that the new Bill so far as they are concerned is worse than the Act it repeals. They contend that they did in India enjoy elective representative institutions—though they do not name them,—and that being so, they should not by a special clause be denied similar privileges in Natal. The European colonists declare that if admitted to the franchise the Indian British natives would alone have representatives, for they are in such numbers that they could swamp the European vote. This they are naturally anxious to avoid. But some method of meeting the Indians might be determined on so as to conciliate, and partially, if not wholly, to satisfy them. Compromises are not appreciated in South Africa, and the Indian British subjects now pray that Mr. Chamberlain will induce Her Majesty to withhold the Royal assent in the event of the Bill passing through the Natal Council.

THE great need of an ambulance service in Bombay City has again been brought to our notice. On numerous occasions the Hospital authorities have been requested to furnish an ambulance to carry a patient from the station to the docks, or from the station, or from the ship to the hospital, but the hospital has no ambulance. It has a dhooly without bearers; but even if it had a dhooly, that is an uncomfortable means of transport. Many a poor man has been hustled away in a dhooly from hospital to a mail-steamer, and been very much the worse for his experience. By a properly equipped ambulance, he might have suffered less. Three ambulance vans, one to be stationed, say, at Parel, another in Byculla, and a third in the Fort, would suffice for accidents and fever cases—for infectious cases a special van would have to be provided. Elsewhere, ambulances are provided by the Municipality, and there is no reason why the Bombay Corporation should be allowed to overlook their responsibility in this direction any longer.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Suez, at 6 a.m., yesterday.

SUNDAY next, the 28th instant, being the anniversary of the Coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 29th idem.

THE Municipal Corporation, yesterday, decided the long-pending question of granting a pension to Mr. Rienzi Walton. On the motion of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, it was decided by a very large majority to give him the enhanced pension of Rs. 333 instead of Rs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FRENCH PREMIER FOR CANADA.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liberals in Canada have a Parliamentary majority of forty.

M. Laurier, their leader, will be the first Canadian Premier.

The victory is due to the desire of the French to see a compatriot as Premier, and out of resentment to clerical domination.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The *Times* states that a Colonial force has been despatched to Acarabisci in British Guiana, to protect the British surveyors.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Powers are completely united over the Cretan question, and besides their demands for a Christian Governor and a General Amnesty, they recommend the execution of the Halepa Convention of 1878.

THE PEOPLE TIRED OF DERVISH RULE.

Soudan refugees, who have arrived in the Egyptian camp, report that the people are eager for freedom from Dervish rule.

THE MASHONALAND REBELLION.

There is a strong feeling at Capetown owing to the massacre of several well-known families in Mashonaland, and the Cape Assembly have petitioned the Government to offer aid to Volunteers, who are accustomed to native warfare, for the suppression of the rebellion.

THE CAPE AND NATAL GARRISONS.

In the event of the rising in Mashonaland spreading, it is not unlikely that the garrisons at the Cape and Natal will be further increased.

IRELAND OVERTAXED.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the financial relations between England and Ireland, have reported that Ireland is overtaxed to the extent of two and three-quarter millions sterling annually.

CHOLERA AT SUAKIN.

A case of cholera has occurred among the Indian Camp followers at Suakin.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND BELGIUM.

The Treaty between Japan and Belgium has been signed at Brussels.

LI HUNG CHANG AT HAMBURG.

Li Hung Chang is suffering from a bad cold, and is confined to his house at Hamburg.

AUSTRALIA *VS.* ALL ENGLAND.

VICTORY FOR ENGLAND.

The first test match between the Australians and an All England eleven was commenced on Monday.

The Australians were the first to bat, and were soon disposed of for 53 runs.

The Englishmen made 292 in their first innings, Grace scoring 66 and Abel 94.

In their second innings the Australians made 347, of which Trott contributed 143 and Gregory 103.

The Englishmen in their second innings made 111 runs for the loss of four wickets. They have therefore won the first test match by 3 runs and six wickets.

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The *Statesman*, this morning, has the following note regarding the prospect of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's re-appointment as member of the Viceroy's Council :—"Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram did such excellent service during his recent tenure of office as member of the Viceregal Council, that it will, we feel sure, be with very general satisfaction that the public will learn that there is a prospect of his being re-appointed in place of the late Mahomedan member. Mr. Fazulbhoy is a man of sound practical judgment and moderate views, which, as his speeches in the Council show, he can express with force and without verbosity. He commands the confidence of his co-religionists, whether in Bombay or Calcutta, and he not only possesses thorough acquaintance with mercantile affairs, but is specially well qualified to represent the great Indian Cotton industry of the sister presidency. In short, it would be difficult to name anyone whose selection as a representative of the Indian commercial interests on the Council would meet with more general approval."

THE *STATESMAN* ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

The *Statesman* also comments on the delay in remedying the deplorable state of things in connection with the accommodation in the Municipal Primary Schools in Bombay. "We have seen reports," it says, "of long, and sometimes angry, discussions at Municipal meetings on much less important matters, but nothing to indicate that the Municipal Commissioners were in any haste to remove the grave blot on their administration, or that the spirit of compassion for suffering, which breathes through Lord Sandhurst's appeal, has awakened responsive feelings in their breasts."

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

POONA, JUNE 25.

The case against Wasudeo Khunderao, assistant station-master at Yeot, was resumed to-day, before Rao Bahadur Pendse, First Class Magistrate. The Magistrate framed the charge against the accused that, on the 8th instant, he negligently, without ascertaining the arrival of the full train, gave "line clear" to the mail train, thus endangering the lives of the passengers in the mail train. The offence came under section 101 of the Railway Act. Accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the goods train arrived at Yeot at 3-39 in the morning. If the goods train had parted on the way, the driver should have given the danger whistle and ought to have stopped the train, and the brakesman should have shown red light. After he gave "line clear" for the mail train, he gave the special danger signal to Urudi, and continued for seven minutes, but received no reply. The driver of the mail train ought to have noticed the side lamps and the tail lamps of the goods train on two sides. The coupling chains of the carriages where they parted were not put on at all. There is no guard-book kept at Yeot. Being alone at the station, he had to attend to many things.

The case stands adjourned till the 2nd prox.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 24.

10 p.m.	82·4

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	85·4
10 p.m.	82·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE monsoon seems to have broken in Behar, but not heavily. From a few places heavy falls are reported; but generally there is a cry for more rain, especially from Chupra and parts of Champaran. Several factories would have opened vats by this time, but have not a sufficient water-supply. Those factories already working report bad produce; but it is early in the year to gauge whether this is to be a criterion of the general outturn.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, I.C.S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has been allowed furlough for one year and eleven moths from 22nd May.

MR. F. G. H. ANDERSON, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Savanur, with effect from the 10th June.

LIEUTENANT W. M. SOUTHEY, 27th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain C. H. U. Price.

MR. G. R. DUXBURY is to act as Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, during the absence of Mr. F. Gleadow or pending further orders.

MR. A. C. ROBINSON, L.C.E., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 10th July.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT R. F. STANDAGE has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones.

VETERINARY-MAJOR JAMES MILLS, Army Veterinary Department, has been appointed Honorary Veterinary-Major of the Bombay Light Horse.

DURING the week ending on Wednesday evening last British dollars valued at ten lakhs and six thousand rupees were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for exportation. The silver held in the Mint on account of tenderers amounts in value to Rs. 21,85,000.

MR. T. H. DUNNE, the Survey officer from the Central Provinces, who has recently been deputed on special service to Egypt, will shortly commence his Cadastral Survey of the Nile Valley. It is understood that the work, which will take some five years, will possibly cost about £125,000. This sum has at any rate been recently freely voted by the Egyptian Financial Minister, and the revision of the land tax has been deferred meanwhile.

THE Madras Musical Association recently applied to Government for a plot of ground in the compound of the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court whereon to build a hall for concerts, and in which it could keep its instruments and have its practices. The matter was referred to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate who strongly condemned the proposal on the ground that the concerts and rehearsals would be northing short of a nuisance to the Magistrates, who required the greatest quiet in the disposal of their work. The Government, agreeing with Mr. Clarke, has declined to accede to the request of the Association.

KOBE is fast outstripping Yokohama as a trading port, notwithstanding that the latter is much older established than the southern port, and has all the advantages accruing to the capital of a country. During March the total of exports and imports at Kobe reached 10,051,832 yen, while Yokohama only totalled 9,293,855 yen, the former beating the premier port by over seven hundred thousand yen in its volume of trade. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the rice export this year is only about two-thirds of what it was at the same period last year.

AN application of a somewhat important nature, involving the question of reviving claims abandoned for the purpose of bringing cases in the Presidency Small Cause Court, was made before Mr. Justice Amir Ali in Chambers at Calcutta on Friday by Mr. N. C. Bose, attorney, on behalf of the plaintiffs, in a suit in which the parties are natives. The circumstances are as follows :—The plaintiffs had to recover Rs. 2,500 from the defendants as the price of certain goods sold and delivered, and in order to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction they abandoned this claim in respect of Rs. 500 and sued for only Rs. 2,000. Now that the case had come to the High Court, Mr. Bose prayed that the plaintiffs might be allowed to revive their claim for the Rs. 500 which had been abandoned in the lower Court. Mr. F. M. Leslie, who represented defendant, had no objection on the merits; but the question was whether this was the proper form of application, it being the first application of its kind. His lordship did not think there was any objection to the application being made in Chambers, and was of opinion that it was in order. He then directed Mr. Bose to insert a paragraph in his petition to the effect that he wished to revive the claim of Rs. 500 which he abandoned in the Small Cause Court suit.

OF the venom of snakes Dr. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has many interesting and instructive things to tell in his pamphlet "Le Venin des Serpents," lately published in Paris. For five years the Dr. has been engaged on the study of snake venom, with a view of finding a method of vaccinating against its effects. He has at last succeeded, he thinks. He has also accumulated a mass of facts about venom, its production, its variations, its behaviour in face of various chemicals, and its action upon various animal organisms. By milking, as it were, the venom from the glands of the snakes, he has been able to make accurate observations of its effects by using it in a hypodermic syringe on monkeys, cats, dogs, rats, rabbits, horses, pigeons, fowls, and other quadrupeds and birds. Thus he has been able to measure the doses and observe their comparative results. Persons often ask what snake is the most venomous. His experiments go far toward supplying a satisfactory answer, and leave the palm with the Indian cobra. The rattle snake comes in quite low down in the list.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir and the Council have now decided to leave Jammu for Srinagar. They may use the Banhal route. A proposal is now under consideration of the Kashmir Council for retrenchments in the military expenditure of the State.

MR. M. L. SETH, of Calcutta, who recently brought out a History of the Armenians in India, and sent a copy of the same to Mr. Gladstone, has received the following letter of acknowledgment :—Dear Sir,—I am gratified by the honour you have done me and I thank you for your work. I continue to regard with acute pain and shame the triumph of wickedness in Turkey over the whole civilised and Christian world. I know of no similar disgrace upon record. The only partial mitigation of their feelings is found in a deep reverence for all those Armenians who have preferred their faith to their life. I was absent on the continent during the greater part of the time since you kindly despatched your work, or it would have received a much earlier acknowledgment.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your very faithful and respectful, W. E. Gladstone, Hawarden, May 1st, 1896.

FATHER DE RIE, one of the most popular Jesuit priests died in Calcutta on Monday. He came out to India nearly thirty years ago.

IT has been decided to allow a Superintendent of Army Signalling instead of an Assistant Superintendent for a division of two or more brigades in the field. Brigade signalling officers are to receive the allowances of Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling.

CHOLERA has broken out badly at Jalozai on the road between Peshawar and Cherat, and in consequence all passes for British soldiers to Cherat have been stopped for the time being. On the other hand, Peshawar has the consolation of knowing that the local water-supply, which was under suspicion some weeks ago, has now been declared perfectly free from infection; and the health of the station is very good in spite of the fearful heat.

THE monsoon current has extended into the Eastern Punjab, Umballa receiving good rain on Sunday.

THE belief obtains that the new 3 per cent. rupee loan will be largely tendered for in London. If this be the case the loan should be floated at a premium particularly as the prospects of exchange are brightening.

THE shock of earthquake that was faintly felt last Saturday night or Sunday morning at Lucknow, Allahabad and other places, seems to have been sharpest at Cawnpore, at least the oldest inhabitant has been produced to declare that nothing like it has ever been known before. Ceilings appeared to be waving, furniture to be dancing, glass and crockery rattled, and there was a muffled rumbling like that which one hears in London if one happens to be lodged in the immediate vicinity of the underground railway. It is said that the bunniahs of the bazar, as they were wakened by the disturbance, were one and all seized with the idea that their respective premises were being broken into and raised frantic cries of "chor," "chor."

FOLLOWING a curiously common error, Canon MacColl in the anecdote above referred to spoke of "the first Sir Robert Peel." Of course the distinguished statesman was the second Sir Robert. The baronetcy dates back to 1800, and was conferred on the great Sir Robert's father, a warm supporter of Pitt and the author of the first Factory Act—the "Act for the Preservation of the Health and Morals of Apprentices and others Employed in Cotton and other mills and Cotton and other factories." He represented Tamworth for many years. A man's memory, it seems, may suffer from the distinction of his son.

A FULL account of this interesting relic is given by Mr. John Skelton in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, January 1895. Mr. Froude wrote of it :—"I have not the smallest doubt that the lines on the window were scratched by Carlyle, and some means ought to be used to preserve so precious a relic."

PLEBISCITES of the "best book" order do not seem to appeal to the Russian mind. M. Lederle, a Russian editor, recently sent out a circular to some 2,000 more or less eminent persons in various walks of life, with the request that they should state the hundred authors whom they most admired. Only eighty-six replies were received, and of these fifteen were explanatory of their writer's refusal to comply with the request. Here are some of the voting figures : Pushkin, 40; Turgenief, 37; Shakespeare, 33; Lermontof, 32; Tolstoy, 30; Gogol, 28; Goethe, 26; Sir Walter Scott, 24; Byron, 19; Homer, 18; Dostoiefsky and Schiller, 17; Heine and Dante, 13. The most interesting result of the poll, perhaps, is the bracketing of M. Zola along with Kant, Humboldt, and Spinoza with 8 votes each.

IT is proposed to put up some monument to the late Mr. David Logan in connection with St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, in which he was for so many years a worshipper. The exact form (whether tombstone or tablet) will be determined hereafter. Those desirous of joining in this movement are desired to send their subscriptions (limited to Rs. 15) to the Chaplain of Trichinopoly.

CREMATION has been recommended for various reasons. This, according to a statement by Countess Wachtmeister, is why theosophists favour it :—A theosophical reason in favour of cremation was that until the gross material body had disintegrated the astral form hovered about the place of interment in the shape of a bluish mist. Madame Blavatsky was, of course, cremated, and urns containing portions of her ashes now occupy prominent positions in several of the Theosophical lodges. We note, by the way, that the Convocation of York the other day were unanimously of opinion that the time had not arrived when the question of cremation could be profitably discussed!

THE Hotel Vendome, in San Jose, is the home of a pretty Skye terrier named Nellie. She attracts a great deal of attention from the guests. Cameras are plentiful among them, and nearly everybody who owns one wants a picture of Nellie. Those before whom she has posed have been in the habit of giving her something to eat, and at present, Nellie does not want anything better than to have her picture taken. If she sees anybody walking along the streets with a camera, she will run in front of them and stand on her hind feet, making every effort to look her prettiest. If her request is complied with, she has several "poses" that she will gladly take in succession for the purpose of having them "snapped." She knows when the exposure has been made, and always jumps around as soon as she hears the shutter click. Nellie's picture can be seen in nearly every large city in the Union.

A few years ago Brook-green, Hammersmith, was one of the most picturesque spots in London. It once had an annual fair, which is humorously pictured in a drawing by Rowlandson at the South Kensington Museum. Its old trees yet remain, but nearly all the old houses are gone. One of the last of these, the Grange, an old-fashioned eighteenth-century house, festooned with creeper and almost hidden by trees and shrubs, was for some years the residence of Sir Henry Irving. It has not been inhabited since he left it, and is now awaiting demolition, together with the adjacent Sion House, formerly a Catholic Convent School. These sites are wanted for some more of the "eligible villa residences" which already nearly surround the Green.

MANY persons are on the wrong tack regarding the change in the copper coinage which took place last year in England. More than once the report has been circulated that the new design was the result of a mistake and the coins were being recalled, and numbers of people have been collecting the pennies with the altered design under this impression, thinking, of course, that they would in time become very valuable. Wishing to settle the matter once for all, the *Golden Penny*, through the courtesy of the authorities of the Royal Mint, obtained exact information of the change which has been made. From the Royal Proclamation of May 11, 1895, it appears that new designs for pence, half pence, and farthings were then adopted. The ship and lighthouse, which are not essential portions of the orginal design were then abolished, and the figure of Britannia generally improved. It is a mistake to speak of pennies of 1895 of different designs. All pence and half-pence of that year were of the new design.

OWING to the frequent interruption through breakages of electric communication with light-vessels, the Royal Commission are experimenting on a system of communication by induction. Under this system the Commissioners report that the cable running from the shore is laid in a circle on the bottom of the sea immediately under the light-vessel the circle having such an area that the vessel will always be within the circumference of it. Round the deck of the light-vessel a number of turns of insulated wire are coiled, which are in connection with a telephonic receiver on board the ship. An intermittent vibratory current is sent through the cable, and is made and interrupted by a Morse key. The vibrations act by induction on the coils of wire on the light-vessel and produce buzzing sounds in the telephone, which being intermitted by the Morse key are read as in the ordinary Morse code. By means of a special arrangement a call-bell can be rung. In the same way messages can be sent from the light-vessel to the shore.

MRS. KATHARINE MACQUOID, and her son, Mr. Gilbert S. Macquoid, have written a little work on "The Volcanic Eifel," which will be shortly published, in time for the holiday season. The "Holiday Ramble," as it is also entitled, will contain a large number of illustrations by the authoress's husband, Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid, R.I. The authoress has written similar works on Normandy and the Ardennes. The book on the Eifel is more a descriptive work than a guide-book of the ordinary matter-of-fact kind. But it contains tables of distances, an "index for travellers," and maps of the unique region known as the Eifel. The descriptions of Treves, Gerolstein, Anderaach, Manderscheid, the pearl of the Eifel, Cologne, Casselburg, are full and very interesting. The book ends with "Cleves: Home by the Hook of Holland."

THE BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON: A FORECAST.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

THE Bombay cricket season promises this year to be all that can be desired, but, as usual, at the commencement of the season great discontent prevails as to the great inadequacy of want of playing ground. Both the Parade ground and the Wellington lines are crowded to suffocation. The ground of the Marine Battalion Lines is also pretty fully occupied by cricketers, and consequently there is hardly breathing room for a comfortable game. The Presidency Executive Engineer, Mr. S. Rebsch, is very desirous to do all that lies in his power to find room for the various teams, but as with all his skill and desire to give satisfaction he cannot make ground, honorary secretaries must be content with the fact that all that can be done for them has been done by the Executive Engineer. But with the great difficulty of finding a good pitch, which faces the various teams in this city, there appears, with one or two exceptions, to be a fine field for some of the younger clubs to come to the fore and exhibit a little good cricketing. Innumerable clubs and elevens have established themselves in recent years, and to enumerate them would be an endless task, but amongst those who have been well to the fore and are again playing this season are, of course, the Bombay Gymkhana, the Parsi, Islam, and Hindu Gymkhanas, the Y. M. C. A., the Bombay Municipal, the Gagrat team, Mr. Tata's eleven, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Elphinstone, the Baronet, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Army and Navy Stores, the Ordnance, the Marine Battalion, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. It is an unfortunate circumstance that one of the finest clubs in Bombay does not propose to play this season. We refer to the Ralli Bros.' Cricket Club. Its absence is much to be regretted, for it always had a very good eleven, which has done excellent work.

The Bombay Gymkhana have this year made fixtures with the Baronet, the Elphinstone, and the Municipal clubs. Whatever may have been the composition of the English eleven in the past, it is feared that the Gymkhana are weaker than on almost any previous occasion. But Carnegy and Anderson are old favorites, and with, perhaps, some help from the Dublin Fusiliers, the Gymkhana may be able to keep up its prestige. A word of caution may, however, not be out of place, and it is that exceptional care ought to be taken in selecting the eleven, and more especially the bowlers under these circumstances, for a shower of unexpected defeats will surely cause considerable disappointment to its members.

Gagrat's team makes it first appearance this year under its present *nom de plume*, although the players who comprise the eleven are all tried men, Presidency bats, and have invariably shown a good record. The players form a selection from various clubs, such as Ralli Brothers, Municipal, Baronet, etc. It is needless to say that the eleven is the strongest in Bombay, but as cricket is such an uncertain game, it would not be surprising to find the team defeated by an unequal eleven. The favourites are Bapasola, Writer, D. Daruwalla, Raja, Bharucha, Guzdar, Colabawalla, and Gagrat himself.

The Islam Gymkhana has unfortunately not picked up very much this year, and if what they did last year cannot he excelled, it is feared their strength will not avail much. Yet with men such as Ali and Ibrahim Rahimtools, it ought not to be difficult for them to make a good stand. It is to be hoped that some effort will be made to improve the club, and thus to show that the Mahomedans do appreciate the National English game.

The Hindu Gymkhana cricketers are now in better form, and although ill luck attended them last year in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana, there is every possibility of their having a more successful season, for their eleven comprises some tried men, who can always be relied on. Chonkar, an old cricket veteran, forms one of their eleven. As a fast bowler and an excellent bat, he will do a great deal of damage at the wickets in the former case, and in the latter will speedily add to the score. The composition of the eleven this year is as follows :—Chonkar, of whom mention has already been made, Modak, L. S. Bhandari, Patkar, Banda, Gowsami, and Bhandari, Patkar is a good left hand bowler, whereas Bunda is a fast right hand bowler. Another good player is B. J. Joshi. With this eleven the club ought to be more successful than in the days of its infancy.

The Elphinstone Cricket Club is a very old one; has always had a good team; and it would not be surprising to find that in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana this year they score a success over their opponents. The eleven comprises of some good players, such as R. E. Mody, D. E. Mody, Sanjana, Raja, Chinoy, Doctor, Spencer, D. Daruwalla, S. M. Kaka, C. Patel, and Pochkhanawalla. But in the club, as in many others, the members belong to other teams, and if because of engagements elsewhere from this cause the first eleven are not got together, any forecast that may be made will be wide of the mark. It seems to me that time has arrived when one of the most stringent rules of a cricket club should be to the effect that a member shall not belong to another club. By allowing members to join other associations the eleven of any particular club is generally considerably weakened. But to return to the team, both the Modys are good bowlers, and then there is Raja and Chinoy, who are good in the same line. The play shown by Spencer, Daruwalla, Kaka, and Patel is too well known to need comment. The composition of the eleven is on the whole a good one.

The Parsi Gymkhana can hardly be said to be in a flourishing condition, and although the present composition is not bad, yet it might have been better. They have at present the two Kangas, Mistry, Dadysett (a new edition), E. Shroff, Dubash, P. Kanga, S. B. Spencer, Chichgur, &c. These comprise both good bowlers and batsmen.

The Baronet Cricket Club has been included for the first time in the fixtures of the Bombay Gymkhana. There can be only two reasons for such a departure—one that there may have been a difficulty in getting other fixtures, and the other that to the Gymkhana fixtures such as these are regarded merely as practice matches. Whatever may be the reason for the departure, it is a healthy sign to find the Gymkhana playing such well-known clubs as the Baronet Cricket Club. The eleven is a strong one, and a good game may be expected.

The Bombay Municipal Cricket Club, which was started in 1889, has gradually risen to a condition of high efficiency, and it is no exaggeration to say that the eleven which this club possesses can well contend against any other team in Bombay. It has amongst its players two Presidency bats and a very promising colt, who was kept in reserve last year to fill a vacancy in the Presidency eleven. This team would have been still further strengthened had it not been for the loss of two of its most reliable men, Messrs. Cursetjee M. Patel and Colabawalla. The former was an all round good player. As a left hand medium bowler he was often responsible for many a wicket, and did excellent service both as a field and a batsman in all the matches against the Municipal team. Colabawalla, who comes with high credentials into the field this year, promised to augment the strength of this team considerably, but unfortunately his leaving the Municipal service debars him from playing in any of the matches, as the eleven is composed exclusively of Municipal employees. The team, however, is likely to do well, and considering that they lost only one match last year, it cannot be gainsaid that their opponents will have to work hard. Daruwalla and Guzdar, both Presidency bats, have a record of their own, and are too well known batsmen to need any introduction to the cricketing public. Guzdar, who fills the dual capacity of batsman and wicket-keeper, has the knack of making the game a drawn one whenever it is necessary to do so. His "block system" is very irritating at times, but this is a necessary evil when it is desirable to tire a good bowler. Both players are in good form, and promise well. S. M. Kaka, who would have had a place in the Presidency team last year, had there been a vacancy, is an excellent medium left-hand-over-the-wicket bowler. He is also a steady bat and an excellent field. Hale, who has often faced the Gymkhana, is a bit out of practice, but his previous record deserves him the apellation of a good bowler and a steady bat. M. Wadya, another steady bat and over-hand medium bowler, has already won a reputation as a reliable man. Affiwalla did a great deal of damage last year as an under-hand fast bowler. He is a good field, and is one of the promising colts. J Chinoy, a fast over-hand bowler, can unfortunately be only classed as a change bowler, for the exertion of trundling, excessively swift, soon tires him, but when once he is at the wicket he does a great deal of damage. He is another of the promising colts; and Masani is coming well to the front as a reliable bat and field. Daderkhar and Kirtikar are old friends on the *maidan*; the former is known as a hard hitter, and last year, when the Baronet Club was defeated by 4 wickets and 17 runs, Daderkhar contributed 34 towards it. Kirtikar makes his first appearance this year with the Municipal team, though he is a good Hindu player and an all round cricketer. Writer is a new edition to the team, and his credentials are worthy of him. In all there are eighteen good players for a pick, amongst whom must be mentioned young Fred Brewin, De Mello, Bhende, and the like. Unfortunately for this club, they have lost the services of Mr. S. Tomlinson, their energetic captain. The absence of Mr. Tomlinson is to be regretted, as the captain and the secretary are the main springs of every club. This club plays the Bombay Gymkhana for the first time this year.

The Y. M. C. A. eleven has been reinforced by the return of Clark and Harrington. The former is invaluable as a batsman, and there can be little doubt that with his assistance the team will regain all that they may have lost last year. The return of Herbert Harrington is also welcomed, for he is a known good bat and a fairly good field. The eleven comprises the three Harringtons, James, Stevens, Herbert, Allan, Aldridge, Peyton, George, and Anderson. Amongst their fast bowlers are Clark, James, and Stevens, and the medium bowlers are Allan and Herbert. James has often done a great deal of damage at the wickets, and this year, with the assistance of Clark, Harrington, and George, some good play ought to be seen. The club plays a half-day match with the Gymkhana this year.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers appear for the first time, and it is hoped they will make a decent record. The Marine Battalian club has invariably put forward a strong eleven, and there is no apprehension of their not being able to stand their gound again this time. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Cricket Club has gained a great acquisition in Colabawalla. Its former strength will be fully maintained. The Ordnance has a fairly good eleven, and is gradually coming to the front. The Army and Navy Stores Cricket Club has been greatly augmented this season.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery has no lack of hard hitters, for the Brigade has undoubtedly some stalwart cricketers, who, though they may not be good bats, have certainly the power of hitting hard when they have a chance of doing so. Last year, the eleven was a second rate one, and it is thought that they can now hardly be classed among the good players. Anyhow, if they do not win many matches, they will at least have the satisfaction of having four months' practice with some good clubs.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Club was partially captained last year by Mr. S. Tomlinson, and his absence makes a gap which it will be difficult to fill, but among the eight hundred men belonging to this corps there ought to be no difficulty in getting up a good eleven. Their team promises well. They have some twenty fixtures, many of them with some of the well-known clubs.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain B. F. Briscoe, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Aikman, Mr D W
Burrows, Miss L
Burton, Maj C W W
Burton, Miss—Major J A
Burton, Miss, 2 children and infant
Brunton, Mr A
Bennett, Mr H
Brooks, Mr
Benn, Mr P
Campos, Mr B R
Crighton, Mr T
Cochran, Mr P J
Cooper, Miss C G
Dods, Capt and Mrs
Eley, Mr W
Gwillim, Miss
Gugell, Mr and infant
Hodgart, Mr J
House, Mr C W
Husselby, Mr W
Hope, Miss
Hamilton, Surg Lt Col H
Heinrichs, Mr H
Kirk, Lieut A
King, Miss
King, Miss A M
Kirkwood, Mrs
Lincoln, Mr H P W
Langan, Mrs
Langdon, Capt F H
Maconachie, Mr J R
Mitchell, Mr H McK
Middleton, Miss J R
Maskett, Mrs and family
Nicolas, Miss
Marshall, Mr H
Miocheal, Mrs A
Macpherson, Mr D C
Palmer, Mr and Mrs, & child
Porter, Miss, and niece
Pigon, Lieut F H
Parry, Surg Capt H J
Ritchie, Mr H
Roberts, Lieut A
Rowland, Miss
Reeckie, Mr H
Saville, Mr and Miss G
Sykes, Mr C E
Shallis, Mr F W
Shute, Mrs, and infant
Skeat, Mr G O S
Smith, Mr
Sunny, Mr M H
Stewart, Capt J M
Stoney, Surg-Capt F W
Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Wahab, Lieut-Col R A
Williams, Mr R H
Wahab, Miss
White, Lieut W E
Wright, Mr F N

FOR BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr F P
Brown, Mr P
Carter, Mr G
Chukerbutty, Mr A G
Criper, Mr W R
Gunson, Mr H J
Fowle, Capt J
Firth, Mr L E
Fox, Mr A
Gosset, Maj E A G
Holland, Capt
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs S
McMahon, Capt
Monk, Mr and Mrs
Major, Mr F F
Napier, Mr C F
Paik, Surg-Capt Leete
Peerbhoy, Mr A H A
Palmer, Mr A L H
Spence, Mr L H
Stewart, Capt J M
Sprague, Surg Capt and Mrs W Can
Smythe, Mr R N
Simpson, Dr E J
Walker, Mr Jas, C E

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Pocas, Rev A
Somes, Rev J S

FOR ADEN.

Dawoodbhoy, Mr
Dewchand Vitaljee, Mr
Cara, Kika
Lalla, Lakin

The following passengers have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symons, 3rd July, 1896.
For London—Surg-Lieut S E Falconer; Surg-Lieut-Col Walker; Surg-Col C A Atkins; and Mr H R Warner.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W J Nantes, 10th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R A Cordner and Rev C W Hume
For London—Rev T Harris; Col and Mrs M Bowers; Capt Fitz Soady and Mr Dick Lauder.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain F F Creery, 17th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R Claro; Mr W Rose; Mr Boyle; and Mr Berkeley; Surg-Major Dobson; and Lieut Coldstream.
For London—Mr and Mrs P McDougall.

Per s. s. Caledonia, Capt W A Andrews, 24th July, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr H Stewart; Mr D F J Powell; Major C Grants; Mr C F Knyvett; Mr G M Ryan; Mr and Mrs Mackworth Young, infant and child; Vety Lieut Col R E Queripel and son; Mr and Mrs Godfrey; Mr J S Wesson; Mr H W J Bagnell; Miss Ollivant; and Brig-Gen E R Elles. Mr A H Diack; Mr C M King; Mr Ross Scott; Mr R B Paterson; Mr S M Macausland; Surg-Col G Thomson, C B; Major K S Kunsleville; Mrs Dunshaw; Mrs Dunsterwall; Surg-Capt P Moore; Mr and Mrs H C Dugdale; Major J H Pollock
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F W Francis and child; Miss Stevenson; Capt J R Birch; Mr H C Robertson; Mr Alexander; Lieut F F Badcock; Mr B P Wilson; Lieut O Stewart-Wynne; Mr and Mrs French and infant; Col and Mrs Biggwither; Mr E Penny; Capt J R B Sergeant; and Mr and Mrs Buyers.
For London (via Marseilles)—Two Misses Major; Mr J P Hewett; and Mrs Hill.

Per s. s. Carthage, 7th August, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr B Robertson; Mr Giles; and Mr W J Campion.

THE VACANCY IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read the suggestion of your correspondent in your issue of to-day regarding the propriety of nominating a member of the Jewish community to the vacant seat in his Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council. If Lord Sandhurst were to act on this suggestion, I am sure his Excellency would give general satisfaction, as in all philanthropic matters in connection with this city and elsewhere, the Jewish community, and especially the members of Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Company, have always been well to the front; and subscribed liberally on all occasions. There is no nobler citizen than the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, who was a member of the local Legislative Council some years ago. This gentleman always reminded me of the good old country gentleman, and many are the noble acts he did during his life-time. I might be allowed to suggest to his Excellency the Governor the name of Mr. S. M. Moses, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Sassoon, and the partner who succeeded him in the business of the firm. Mr. Moses is a gentleman of unassuming manners and well-known business capabilities, which well fit him for the local legislature. He is a member of the Port Trust, Bank of Bombay, and several other institutions of importance in the city. I also believe he is a strong advocate of primary education and of having suitable school buildings to locate the children, in which important matter his Excellency the Governor is so much interested. No better financier could be elected to a seat on the Legislative Council than Mr. Moses, and Lord Sandhurst would be conferring a just tribute on the Jewish community were he to elect such a representative gentleman.—I am, &c.,

June 25. A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided, and there were also present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardaseer Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Geth, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiji bhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji Kailandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. B. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

WANTED A MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

Priority having been obtained by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna to consider the question of appointment of a Municipal Auditor in place of the late Mr. Adam Smith, he said that there were seven candidates for the office, viz., Messrs. C. E. Nixon, Samuel Essaji, John S. Burns, Dinanath Harishchandra, Edward J. Smith, A. Thompson, and Venaekrao R. Navalkar. The Corporation was aware that Mr. Adam Smith, who was appointed an auditor some time ago almost unanimously, died, and he was sure the whole board was sorry for the sad event. It was their duty to appoint another auditor in his place, and they would do well to follow the precedent laid down when a similar vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Moos, the late auditor, and he (Dr. Bhalchandra) accordingly moved that a representative Committee be appointed to enquire into and report in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner on the respective qualifications of the several candidates and to select from among them those whom they considered most eligible.

Mr. Ardashir F. Unwalla failed to see the necessity of appointing a committee when they already had a report from their former committee, who had selected Mr. Adam Smith, who they said was the best gentleman eligible for the office, the next best being Mr. Dinanath Harishchandra. The Corporation would be saving a good deal of their time, if instead of appointing a new committee, they were to appoint Mr. Dinanath to fill the vacancy. There was no need of going into the same applications again.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that there might be some new applications this time.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath supported Mr. Unwalla's views, but his remarks were not audible at the press table.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out that there were two new applicants this time, and on principle a committee as proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra should be appointed to consider the qualifications of

ed :—"That letter to the Secretary, No. 1042, dated 22nd April 1890, from the Commissioner on the subject of the construction of a Vaccine Depot be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution No. 9223, dated 14th November 1895, for information. That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it is desirable to have a Central Vaccine Depot, and that, in the event of the Corporation deciding to contribute wholly or partly towards the cost of such construction, the necessary financial recommendation will be made." (2) And that the President be asked to inform the Government in reply to Mr. Secretary Atkins' letter, dated 30th September 1895, that the Corporation at present were not prepared to say that they would contribute towards the construction of a vaccine depot at Parel. He said that so far as the contribution of the Corporation towards public vaccination was concerned, it was not one of an obligatory nature under the provisions of the Act. There were two kinds of duty defined in the Act—obligatory and voluntary. Public vaccination was not a compulsory obligation, but it fell in the category of functions left to the discretion of the Corporation. The Corporation had in past years contributed towards the vaccination of the city a large sum of money. So far as the question of the depot at Parel was concerned the Government had asked as a favour and begged the Corporation to assist them with funds, but they could not on the present occasion comply with their wishes until the dispute pending between the Government and the Corporation on the question of the police charges and other important questions, such as the dispute regarding the ground on which the Municipal Workshops stood, and the proprietory rights to the flats were properly and equitably settled. The Government were always ready and willing to take away the Corporation's money whenever they needed it, but when the Corporation required a similar favour done to them they always stood on their supposed legal rights, and in fact they never acted by the Corporation as they wished the Corporation to act by them. (Applause.) The Government accordingly might be informed that unless they settled the various important questions pending between them in a right, proper and equitable spirit, the Corporation would not be prepared to meet their wishes. (Loud applause.)

Mr. B. P. Master seconded the motion, which was carried "nem con."

PAY-CLERK FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi moved that sanction be given to the employment by the Joint Schools Committee of one pay-clerk on Rs. 25 per month plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 20 a month and one peon on Rs. 10 per month. He said that the Joint Schools Committee was considerably under-manned, with the result that the clerks had to work until six or seven o'clock in the evening, and if the Corporation were to sanction the employment of a pay-clerk he might be made to assist other clerks who could not very well keep pace with the ever increasing work of, the Committee without sitting from day to day till a very late hour in the evening.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas opposed it on the same grounds upon which he opposed it in the Standing Committee.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that consideration of the subject be deferred, and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if it was possible that the Municipal paymaster could make payments to the Joint Schools' Committee establishment of schoolmasters and others.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved another ammendment that the consideration of the subject be deferred until budget time.

The original motion and the first amendment were withdrawn in favour of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

JOTTINGS FROM KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The monsoon after all set in here on the 18th instant with unusual force, and though it has rained continually for so many days very heavily, the weather does not seem to be clearing a bit. Heavy fog at times envelopes the long ranges of hills, and the deep ravines on the west, north, and north-east of Khandalla are almost always full. This fact is especially noticed in these ravines when full of these thick clouds of fog—which as a rule roll to and fro—is really very grand. The majestic way in which they move out of the valleys no doubt elicits the admiration even of an ordinary observer, and it seems to me that as everything has its season, so has every season its own beauties. The rainfall registered up to date is somewhere near 32 inches. The wind since the monsoon began has been very high. The frequent storms that passed over Khandalla of late have uprooted a great number of trees, and one or two small houses have collapsed in the town. The hollows at Khandalla are practically submerged, and the tank and wells are overflowing with water. Wherever the over-zealous crow and the astute squirrel have displaced or broken a tile on the roof, the rain has found its way into the house, soaking and running everything that it has been able to lay its hand upon. I believe this order of things cannot last very long. In my opinion the next thing to come will be a long break, when the whole place is bound to look very pretty and exceedingly gay. To-day being the day fixed for immersing the taboots, the Mahomedans of Khandalla conveyed them to the tank, where after they had been duly immersed, the processionists returned to their homes quietly, without creating any disorder or committing any foolish act to disturb the public peace. This religious fervour, which is the chief characteristic of the Mohurum festival, was at its full height on the night of the 22nd (Katal-ki-Rat), when all the taboots were taken in procession through the town under police escort, and I am glad to be able to say that perfect peace prevailed all throughout the festival, which is otherwise taken advantage of by the budmashes and loose characters for creating quarrels and committing several other unlawful and irritating acts. The number of visitors now in Khandalla is no doubt small, but it is very good indeed for this time of the year. Some of the bungalows are still occupied, and several people seem to be coming in off and on to see what the place is like during the rains. In passing, I may remark that those who might think of visiting Khandalla during the monsoon time may safely expect to find the Khandalla Hotel open to receive them. Nawab Fukr-ul-Mulk, Minister of Justice at Hyderabad, is now in Khandalla. He is living in his bungalow, situated on a hillock, over which the Convalescent Home stands. The portion of this hill, which is occupied by the Nawab's bungalow, is called the "Sufdar Hill."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for San Jose, and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.
Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier between Ting Yueh and Tali.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	23	2	47 p.m.	..	20
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	44	..	4
" Karachi	..	59	..	1
" Madras	..	20	..	..

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 23rd was 470, giving a death-rate of 27·90 per annum per thousand as against 28·41 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·46 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers; 10, smallpox; 2, measles; 12, cholera; 2, leprosy; 76, phthisis; 37, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 29, still-born; 29, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 12; Brahmin, 17; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 232; Hindu outcaste, 28; Mussalman, 112; Parsee, 28; Jews, 3; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 272 as against 396 the corresponding period of last year, and 293 the average over the past five years.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN AHMEDABAD.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR BOMBAY.

THE President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Chairman and members of the School Board have applied to Government for permission to raise in the open market a loan for half-a-lakh of rupees at an interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum, repayable in thirty years, for the purposes of enabling them to construct school-houses within the Municipal limits for the Municipal Vernacular schools. There are eight Gujerati and four Urdu Primary schools maintained by the Municipality, but out of these twelve schools, only one is a Municipal building; the rest, which are situated in hired ordinary houses being regarded as unsatisfactory on account of their having been located in insanitary and unsuitable places. The Municipality has resolved upon first building four school-houses in the crowded part of the city, the cost for the same being estimated at Rs. 1,30,000. It is hoped that Government will grant half the contribution towards this under the grant-in-aid Code, and if so the Municipality will be required to provide the other half, *viz.*, Rs. 65,000. The School Board having a balance of Rs. 15,000 in hand, the remaining half-lakh necessary is sought to be raised by a loan in the open market by two instalments of Rs. 25,000 each, to be borrowed in two years, as it is probable that the whole of the Government contribution may not be available in one year. The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow the loan is the general revenue of the Municipality, whose liability at the end of the year 1894-95 was Rs. 12,13,964 against a sinking fund amounting to Rs. 43,172. The average ordinary income of the Municipality during the last three years amounted to Rs. 3,34,670, and the average ordinary expenditure, including payment to sinking fund, the repayment of principal and interest of the present loans, amount to Rs. 3,17,329, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17,340. As the loan is to be repayble by thirty years a sum of Rs. 3,301 will be set aside annually, from which a sum of Rs. 2,250 will be required for interest, and a sinking fund will be formed of the remaining amount of Rs. 1,051, for repaying the borrowed money. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in meeting the charges on account of this loan, as the Municipality pay Rs. 1,200 as house-rent per annum for the four schools proposed to be constructed; hence there will be a saving to that extent.

THE NOWROJI HILL ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am as much interested in the proposed Nowroji Hill road as your correspondent, "D.M.S.A.," whose letter has appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant. The inhabitants of the Nowroji Hill district, as well as the mercantile community, are deeply indebted to our worthy Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and our energetic and able Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, for the beginning which they have made. The subject has been lying dormant for years past, and it must be said to the credit of the above two officers, that the work has at last been commenced. I frequently see Mr. Murzban in this locality, and I feel sure, if he continues to take an interest in this direction, the work will be successfully carried out. Being interested in this matter, I made inquiries of a Municipal officer, a few days ago, as to why the work is not vigorously pushed on, when I was informed that the Municipal Corporation having declined to sanction the purchase of properties directly from the owners, but through the Land Acquisition Act, the matter is considerably delayed. If, as proposed by the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Commissioner, the properties had been purchased directly from the owners, who were prepared to indemnify the Municipality against any loss that they may suffer, the work would have been very much simplified, but as the acquisition of the properties is made through the Collector, the contending owners have taken the cases into the High Court, (which is a matter for regret), and it is not known how long it will take before the cases are decided. Under any circumstances, I earnestly request the Municipal Executive to expedite the work as much as possible.—Yours, &c.,

June 25. AN INHABITANT.

THE LATE DR. W. SMITH.

MANY friends in India of the late William Smith, LL.D., of the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, will be interested in the obituary notice from an Edinburgh contemporary, which Mr. McLauchlan Slater, of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, who received his early professional training from Mr. Smith, has sent us:—

In the death of Dr. William Smith in his 80th year, which took place on the 28th of May at his residence, Lennox Lee, Currie, Edinburgh has lost a worthy citizen, the business of insurance, of which it is a centre, an eminent representative, and its too limited literary circles a characteristic member. Born in Liverpool on 30th December, 1816, and his father dying while he was an infant, his early years were spent in the home of his grandfather, a Radical and Dissenter, in Edinburgh. After an ordinary elementary education he had to make his own way from his thirteenth year, and throughout his life he showed many of the qualities of a self-educated and self-made man. As it was, his circumstances naturally threw him into business, for which he soon showed a singular aptitude. It was not, however, till 1845 that he entered on the line of business which was to be his chief life-work, being appointed in that year head-clerk to the British Guarantee Association of which Mr. Robert Mackay, W.S., was the manager. Two years later he was selected as manager in Edinburgh of "The English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association," a federal office supported by leading members of both branches of the legal professions in London and Edinburgh. He held this post for the long period of forty-five years, and on his retirement in 1892, became one of the directors. Such associations and companies often secure the faithful and devoted services of men of great ability, and Dr. Smith had several such associates and competitors in the ranks of the insurance managers of his day, but none of them would have disputed his claim to be one of the best of their number. In the conduct of business he was clear-headed, far-sighted, and determined; and he did not fail to continue his education in the scientific department of insurance, so that, although the association had in Mr. Williams an eminent actuary in London, Dr. Smith, who became a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland in 1846, and of Scotland in 1856, was always ready and able for consultation and suggestion in the variety of questions of delicacy and difficulty which have arisen in the many developments of insurance business during the last half-century. In 1862 he served on the Committee for the Collection of the Mortality Experiences of British Life Offices, which led to the formation of "The Institute Mortality Tables," now in general use. From 1879 to 1881 he was Chairman of the Association of Scottish Managers, and in that capacity he drafted the useful Married Women's Policies of Assurance (Scotland) Act, 1880.

Dr. Smith was much more than an able insurance manager, whose management largely conduced to the success of the company to which he always gave his first thoughts. Early attracted to the study of German literature, to which Sir Walter Scott and Carlyle had given an impetus in Scotland, he made himself sufficiently master both of the language and thought of Germany to translate the series of Fichte's well-known works on "The Vocation of a Man" and "The Vocation of a Scholar," in which the duties of patriotism, public spirit, and self-culture were so eloquently thought with important results in the history of modern Germany and the character of its nation. These translations, originally published in 1845-6, passed into a fourth edition in 1889. "Abeunt Studia in mores," and there can be little doubt that Fichte found a disciple in his translator, whose public spirit showed itself in the part he took in the national and local political and educational movements with which an Edinburgh citizen of his time came in contact. He was the presiding guardian of the Philosophical Institution which brought so many men of talent and genius to Edinburgh during his vice-presidency, and chiefly owing to his initiation the Institution entertained Christopher North and Brougham, Bishop Thirlwall and Robert Lowe, Prevost Paradol Froude, and Lowell; while the list of lectures would include a large number of the men of mark in literature, science, and politics in the present and past generations.

He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872. His death, though it cannot be deemed premature, for his health had virtually failed during the last few years, will be sincerely mourned by his fellow-citizens, and not least, by some of them who differed from certain of his opinions, but most of all in the circles of his own family and friends.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLIQUIRA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly.

Engineers should read the story of the next Naval-War now appearing in the Practical Engineer.

PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering papers published. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

THE STORY OF THE PERSO-BALUCH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE Briton cannot go anywhere now-a-days without introducing a gymkhana. It is an excellent institution, no doubt, even if apt to prove a trifle monotonous. We had our gymkhana at Jalk, at the close of the proceedings—and although, on the whole, it passed off successfully, it furnished an illustration of the danger of introducing anything approaching to international competition amongst uncivilised athletes. The experiment has not always been successful even amongst civilized communities; but in this case the inducements were strong, and there was but one day left before the final break-up of the Commission. The Persians had with them a most redoutable border wrestler; and it so happened that in the ranks of our escort was the holder of the challenge belt of Sind. The opportunity was a great one, and the Persian staff were eager to see their man vindicate his proud position as the best wrestler in Baluchistan. Unfortunately differences of opinion existed as to details of style; and though the Persian was prepared to adapt himself to circumstances like a true sportsman, our champion would not come to terms, and allowed a less known performer to take his place. The result is still uncertain, for long before the umpire's decision could be given, the atmosphere was somewhat thick with stones, and there was a passing prospect of a free fight. Fortunately this little interlude was rapidly brought to a conclusion by the officers on either side, but not before Asad-ud-dowlah, the Governor of Baluchistan, had been rudely crushed by one of his own bandsmen. The proceedings closed harmoniously, but there was a little account to be squared between the Governor and his escort, which afforded us an excellent insight into Persian methods of maintaining military discipline next day. The out raged Chief issued orders to bastinado the whole of his force, and the whole force thereupon went into "bast." This is a process quite peculiar to Persia so far as I know. "Bast" means "sanctuary," and going into "bast" is taking refuge under the protection, it may be, of a flag (as, for example, the British flag staff of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Stations is always "bast" for runaway slaves) or a gun, or within the limits of some specially reserved portion or a town. In this instance there was happily a recognised "bast" near the Persian camp. This was a member of Captain Sykes' stud, a waler, who had often acted in a similar capacity before at Kirman when one of the Consul's servants was called upon to "eat stick," who knew his position and was always prepared to take protective measures, should the sanctuary, which he was ever ready to afford his friends, be invaded. The Persian army (not a very large one) went into "bast" as well as it could behind the waler; and the Governor was powerless to get it out again. It only remained for Captain Sykes to maintain the inviolable nature of his "bast" and a formal proclamation of forgiveness had to be issued. Thus we all parted company finally on terms of mutual friendship and good-will.

The march back was comparatively eventless. The road which runs by Panjgur and Kalat to Quetta has been frequently trodden of late years, and the wearisome monotony of daily marching over stones always stones—was only broken by the oasis of Panjgur, where indeed there are grouped together some of the finest date groves of Baluchistan, and a certain variety of monotony in the plateau scenery when Gidar was passed. "Monotone" would indeed most aptly describe the prevailing tone of all Southern Baluchistan—a dead-level of neutral khaki merging into the undecided tints of a faded scrub, and only surprised into streaks of glory when sunset turns the jagged lines of distant hills to scarlet and purple. But sunset can do any thing in that way.

Villages only begin to group themselves into clusters as one approaches Kalat, and where there are villages there is also green cultivation and close packed orchards. These are very pretty and decked out with spring effects. The unnatural barrenness of the landscape which is the predominant feature all the way from Kohuk to Kalat (excluding the wonderful date oasis of Panjgur) is of course due to want of sufficient water-supply, but the reason of that want is not so clear. There was a time when the long, narrow valleys which intersect Southern Baluchistan, exhibited a gigantic system of terraced cultivation the remains of which, now scattered in profusion over the whole cultivable area, are known as "Ghor" (or Gabr) "bastas." The term means nothing except that they were built by Gabrs in an unknown period. It was on this journey for the first time since making enquiries as to the origin of these most interesting and extensive remains, that a native of the country volunteered the information that they were the work of Arabs. As a rule, the Baluch occupant of the soil professes absolute ignorance as to the meaning of them. There can be little doubt, both from historical evidence and from that of one's own eyesight, that the days when all the villages of south-western Baluchistan were highly cultivated and filled with populous villages, belonged to the period of the Arab occupation of the country which both preceded and followed the Arab invasion of Sind (eighth century. But where did they get their water from? Many of these "Ghor bastas" are evidently the remains of huge tanks for storage purposes—but even so, the irregular and intermittent supply that could be collected from the catchment area of the comparatively low hills which border the plains, where cultivation was once most highly developed, would never suffice in these days for their replenishing. It is still a mystery where the water came from.

If extreme irregularity of temparature, i. e., intense heat, when there should have been cold and record cold at points which showed record heat on previous journeys, is a matter of interest to the public, then the records to the Perso-Baluch Commission may furnish food for scientific reflection hereafter. But we know from experience that the climate of Baluchistan is made up of such eccentricities. There was nothing indeed, save the wind, which was constant. There is a country which lies to the north-west of Herat, which has been fitly termed the "Home of the Wind." There a rich vegetation yearly strives to take possession of the soil, and in the spring and summer months of the year, clothes it with a glorious mass of grass and flowers, such as one may find again on the western highlands of Persia, or the prairies of America, but hardly in many places to such a degree as the summer wanes and autumn sets in, the wind (which is ever present) increases in violence and virulence. It first dries up this vegetation. It then sweeps it off the surface of the earth till the brown Chol hills are as bare as one's hand. Next it masses it into bundles which career in front of it like rotatory haystacks, till they are hustled into a temporary resting-place beneath the sheltering sides of some local watercourse. There they become a refuge for wild beasts till the annual floods of rain and melting snow carry these tangled and battered remnants of glorious summer vegetation in a rushing torrent far into the great open plain of the Oxus, where it disappears even as the waters themselves disappear, and according to one eminent geologist eventually becomes coal. There is also another country—Pamir country this—where, if the wind is not shaped by the hills into a wild shrieking blast down the length of the valleys, it is sent on its way, equally rejoicing, in an opposite direction up these same valleys. One way or the other, it is ever on the move. The wind of Southern Baluchistan during the spring months is almost worse than either, for it has no respect even for the hours of night.

There was indeed one memorable night in the valley of Kalagan when Hlawatha and Mudgikeewis were once again on the war-path and selected his remotest eastern valley for the conclusion of their memorable conflict. Our tents rocked and strained at their ropes, or were inflated like balloons till it seemed as if no vestige of the camp could last till dawn. Sadly we packed up all our traps in the dark and bitterly thought of the morrow when we should be tenless and homeless in an inhospitable land. But nothing happened, when the storm left us, it departed with little more damage than the ripping to pieces of various "sidaris" and the destruction of a good many inferior bamboo tent-poles. The Persian camp was not left at all, so to speak; the angels of the wind took away most of the Persian camp with them and left their occupants sitting huddled together and sad on the banks of the Kalagan. After that the daily gale and its concomitant of dust deposit became such a familiar feature, that we should have missed it at last. Possibly, we may have had more reason to be thankful than we were aware of that the intense heat was thus modified.

It has generally been considered that Makran is a country quite unsuited to horses and mules. It may be useful to note that our experiences did not confirm this view. It was a particularly dry season. There had been no rain to speak of for three years, and yet from Gwadur to the Persian border, and from the Persian border to the highlands of Kalat we never failed to find a fair supply of a certain quality of grass called locally "daram shok" which camels and sheep refuse, but which is nevertheless in spite of its unattractive appearance nourishing fodder for horses. Above a certain attitude this grass is not found, and throughout the plateau regions there was the usual difficulty of finding fodder for our animals, but in Makran itself and in desert places beyond Makran, where sheep were dying for want of food, we still found supplies of the "daram shok." What was far more deleterious to the well-being of horses, was the extreme stoniness of the country. From the jagged, ragged, crag-crowned hills to the stony desolation of the wearisome flats it was all the same—an unending struggle against sharp-edged sandstone strata, flinty boulders, and three cornered limestone nodules. No ordinary hoofs can stand it, and travellers will do well to note that the Persian shoe which has a wide protective overlap for the heel is the one which answers best in Makran, though possibly it is not to be commended elsewhere.

When one turns back to the now ancient history of the first attempt to explore that faraway frontier and define the limits of Persian authority, one can but mark the change which has been wrought by a quarter of a century of better knowledge on both sides, and prophecy a new departure in local border politics. In no part of the borders of North-Western India, from the Pamirs to Persia, have I heard expressed such a thirsty longing for the coming of not only the pax, but the lex, Britannica; and such confidence in the power of the British Sirkar to remove the yoke of injustice and anarchy from the necks of the people. Nor can there be a doubt that the same sentiment extends far over the Baluchistan borders into Persia. Whilst so much of the savagery of human nature remains, it would be idle to expect a radical change all at once; but as time moves on and local responsibilities become recognised, we shall hear no more of raids and reprisals for raids; of the cowardly murdering of defenceless shepherds on the hillsides to make up the balance of a blood feud; no more sneaking pillaging of date groves or destruction of scanty crops, and the full benefits of the policy of boundary marking will be as apparent here as they have been elsewhere on the Indian frontier.—"Pioneer."

THE RHEA FIBRE INDUSTRY.

THE following memorandum, containing proposals for fostering the cultivation of rhea in India, has been compiled by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests:—

The difficulties which previously existed in regard to the extraction of the technically and commercially valuable textile fibre from the bark of the rhea plants have been entirely overcome by what is known as the Gomess process, and a large demand has sprung up for ribbons of dried bark, with every probability of its increasing to enormous proportions.

The owners of the Gomess process, who are represented in England by the Foreign and Colonial Rhea Fibre Treatment Syndicate, Limited, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W., and in its country by the Indian Rhea Fibre Parent Company, Limited, Bombay, are prepared to contract for the purchase of large quantities of dried ribbons of bark; and in regard to this the London Syndicate report:—

(a) that they require the raw material in the shape of ribbons; that is, the whole bark hand-stripped from the stem, thoroughly dried, and packed in bales;

(b) that they prefer the species Boehmeria nivea; but that they can also use the Boehmeria tenacissima and Ban-rhea;

(c) that the quantities required by the London Syndicate would be continuous and very large; that it would be difficult to give exact figures, but that they could do with 10,000 tons to commence with;

(d) that they are at present prepared to contract at prices equivalent to from £10 to £11 per ton delivered in London or at £7 a ton at port of shipment in India.

These facts seem to point to the conclusion that we are on the dawn of an industry, which even promises to rival jute cultivation; and the question naturally suggests itself, whether and how the Government of India might assist in its development. The question becomes all the more important and urgent, as reports reach us from the French colonies of considerable activity in the rhea fibre trade, and as it would not be convenient to be outstripped by them.

Till now, neither planters, nor the Indian ryot have cultivated rhea to any appreciable extent, nor has the collection of ribbons of 'Ban-rhea' bark ever been systematically undertaken. As a matter of fact, there has been no inducement, as the demand for Rhea ribbons has till now been small and intermittent. The cultivation has, therefore, practically been restricted to the requirements of home consumption, and to the fishermen caste, who use the fibre for their nets and lines. It is evident that to meet the demand now before us, the plant must be grown as a field crop; and I much doubt whether we can rely in this respect on the present class of cultivators, who do not themselves rely on agriculture as their main means of livelihood.

On the other hand, it is not likely that the professional agriculturist will, without more immediate external inducements, start on a new line of cultivation, the possible profits of which he does not realise; and the question before us is how such inducement is to be given in the most practical and effective manner. In regard to this my opinion is,

(a) that the Government should by practical experiments and investigations ascertain, in the first instance, the amount of dry ribbons which an acre of suitable land can yield; as the result of this alone, if favourable, combined with the price obtainable, which is a known factor, may provide the most powerful argument. We know that the plant grows well in certain localities and under conditions, and for such localities and under such conditions of soil, &c., the first experiments ought to be carried out. For it is quite possible that for its fullest development the plant may require a considerable amount of freshness of soil and even shade;

(b) that it should next be ascertained where else the plant will grow, and what varieties are most suitable for each locality;

(c) that experiments should also be made as to the least expensive mode of stripping and the most practical way of drying the bark and baling it.

It may also be for consideration whether it might not perhaps be advisable at the outset to offer special facilities for the cultivation of rhea, by the grant of lands on easy terms or by favourable assessment, and by establishing centres for the free distribution to cultivators of rooted plants, cuttings and seed of the most suitable variety; for it seems probable that, by due fostering of the industry in its infancy, the Government of India may add a new and important product to the exports of the country.

With regard to the systematic collection of Banrhea bark, we are still in the dark. All we know is that supplies of ribbons have been received by the manufacturers, which were alleged to have been collected from wild plants called Ban-rhea, and that these ribbons proved satisfactory, though in a somewhat less degree than "Boehmeria nivea." We have in the first instance to deal with the possibility that a mistake may have been made, and that the ribbons said to have been collected from a wild plant, the "Ban-rhea," were in reality the produce of cultivated plants; for neither "Boehmeria nivea" nor tenacissima grow wild in India, and though the other Boehmerias are all fibre plants, they are, so far as I know, not held in great local estimation, with the exception perhaps of "Boehmeria polystachya." Mr. Gamble, the Director of the Forest School at Dehra, however, suggests the probability of the Ban-rhea being identical with Maoutia Puya, which was formerly known as Boehmeria Puya, looks very much like the true rhea, and supplies an excellent fibre. If this should be the case, it may be possible that a systematic collection of the bark might grow up, as the plant is fairly common in many parts of India, and that it may also perhaps be further improved by cultivation. Our first duty is to set all doubts in regard to the existence of 'Ban-rhea' at rest, and to identify it in case it exists. Researches in respect to this are being made

THE apparitions which have been appearing for two months at Tilly, not far from Caen, still continue. The special correspondent of the Paris *Daily Messenger* has recently been on the scene, making investigations, and he has certainly been told some wonderful stories by persons who are said to have witnessed the visions. For example:—Sometimes Our Lady is alone; sometimes accompanied by the Infant Jesus. Sometimes she appears crowned; sometimes uncrowned; sometimes wearing a wreath of roses; sometimes holding a sceptre; sometimes carrying a rosary; sometimes with empty hands. Most usually she wears the semblance of the well-known figure entitled "The Immaculate Conception." On one occasion Louise saw hanging at her side the figure of the dead Christ with arms outstretched as though nailed to the elm-tree. In one instance the vision appeared to Madame Nordy, the proprietress of a travelling puppet show, after she had publicly expressed, in somewhat blasphemous terms, her belief that the apparitions were impossible. Some of the leading local residents have been interviewed on the subject with varying results. The mayor has visited the field several times, but has seen nothing, although his wife and his son both profess to have witnessed the apparitions. The cure has not visited the spot, nor published any opinion on the subject, nor will he do so until the Bishop of Bayeux has given a definite decision on the matter. M. le Petit, the local *proprietaire*, adopts a similar attitude to that of the cure. M. le Duc de Broglie, whose chateau is situated some thirty kilometres distant, has visited the spot without result. His keeper, however, a seriously-minded man, has seen the apparitions on five consecutive Tuesdays, and this man's testimony is said to be unimpeachable. Amid such conflicting testimony the eventual decision of the Church in the matter is being looked for in France with unusual interest.

A DIVORCE case of Indian military interest transpired on June 5, before Sir Francis Jeune, in which Captain George Stanley Williams, 8th Hussars, petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage owing to his wife's misconduct with Mr. Alexander Myburgh. The respondent denied misconduct and disputed the validity of the marriage. Counsel said she was away and asked for the decree to be suspended until her return. The evidence showed that respondent had married a Captain Foster and went with him to India in 1879. Two years later she and Captain Williams left India together, and Captain Foster sued and obtained a decree *nisi* in the High Court of Bengal with damages against Williams. Two years afterwards, Williams married the respondent, but the petitioner's solicitor then declared the marriage invalid and the parties were married over again. There were seven children. In August 1894, after the intimacy between the respondent and Myburgh, a deed of separation was drawn up, the wife receiving five-hundred pounds annually. Later the husband and wife lived together a short time, but separated again, and the respondents travelled together. The plaintiff now gave evidence, and subsequently the Judge said he was satisfied on the score of misconduct and adjourned the hearing.

THE SHOLAPUR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TRIAL OF THE YEOT STATION MASTER.

ON Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur, Narayanrao Krishna Pendse, Magistrate] First Class, Poona, Wassudeo Khunderao, Acting Station Master at Yeot, was arraigned under section 101, clause C of the Railway Act, in that he was negligently responsible for the railway accident which occurred on the 8th instant when two trains collided between Uruli and Yeot the particulars of which were reported in these columns.

Mr. K. G. Natu appeared for the prosecution, and accused was defended by Mr. V. K. Dravid.

Mr. H. G. Cowper, District Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, on being examined said: I am District Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Company, I know the accused before the Court. He is a signaller at the Poona station. He was recently sent to Yeot station to act as Assistant Station Master there. On the 8th instant he was at the Yeot station. I have known him for the last four or five years. He is supplied with copies of all the rules passed for the guidance of the company's servants. There was a collision between two trains, 137 Down Mail train, and the rear portion of the 15 Down Goods train, at about 3-44 a.m. in mileage No. 142, Telegraph Post 19, between Uruli and Yeot., I learnt of the collision at 5-30 in the morning. I received a message from the the Guard of the Mail Train. On the same morning, I proceeded to the scene of the accident. The engine of the Mail Train was embedded up to the smoke box in the debris of the broken carriage of the 15 Down Goods train. Two brakes and a third class carriage were completely wrecked. Petty damage was also caused to other carriages which belonged to No. 15 Down Goods train. The Goods Train in question was running from Uruli to Yeot. The Head Guard was in charge of the train. There are two guards to a train of whom one is head guard. There were in all five persons in charge of the train, namely:—the driver, the fireman, the agwalla and two guards. There were passengers in the mail train. I made further enquiries, and found that the accused was at fault. I charge him under section 101, clause C of the Railway Act. The approximate damages amounted to Rs. 2,988. That night the accused was on duty at the Yeot station. It was his duty to give "Line clear" to the mail train which left Uruli for Yeot. The mail train that night had left Uruli for Yeot. There was no other signaller on duty that night at the Yeot station. The accused was to work as a signaller as well as Assistant Station Master. The front portion of the Goods train was at the Yeot station. The second guard or the brakesman was with that portion of the train which arrived at the Yeot station. The head guard was left with the rear portion. The coupling chain between the Guard's waggon and the train was broken, and thereby the rear portion remained behind. The cross-examination of this witness was reserved.

Daji Shridar Brahmin, Assistant Station Master of Uruli, said:—I perform the duties of Assistant Station Master and telegraph signaller at the Uruli station. On the morning of the 8th instant I was on duty at the Uruli station. I know the accused. He was that day employed at the Yeot station. The No. 15 Down Goods train left Uruli at 3-10 a.m., for Yeot. I had received "line clear" for this train from Yeot. "W. K." was the signaller who gave the line clear. "W. K." means the accused Wassodeo Khanderao. When the indicator, signal and switch are pointing the word 'on' no trains would start from a station. When the train reaches its destination, the indicator, signal, and switch point to the word "off." When the train reaches its destination the signaller at that station gives five strokes which means that the train reached there safely. These five strokes are acknowledged by one stroke from the station whence the train last started. The telegraph is worked by block instruments. The block system connects two stations only. When the train arrives the signaller is by his own that the guard in charge of the rear brake has arrived and to look at the side lamps of the brake. The mail train was to arrive at my station 35 minutes afterwards. At 3-40 a. m. the signaller at Yeot changed the points "on" to "off" on the telegraph instrument. Had he not done this, I would not have allowed the mail train to leave my station. On noticing the mark "off", I asked Yeot for "Line clear" for the mail train. I got "Line clear" from "W. K." (the accused) who was then Assistant Station Master at Yeot. I prepared the "Line clear" ticket, and went to the facing points to give "Line clear" ticket to the driver in charge of the mail train. The mail train does not stop at Uruli. We give warning to Yeot when the mail train leaves Loni station. I did so on this occasion. I handed the "line clear" ticket to the driver. The facing point is about 250 or 300 yards distant from the office. After giving the "Line clear" ticket to the driver I returned to the office and gave the signal that the mail had left my station. All this process occupied about seven or eight minutes. There are speaking instruments at the stations. "C. J." the Day Station Master informed me through the speaking instrument that the 15 Down Goods train had parted. I learnt of the collision at about 5 o'clock in the morning. I keep a block instrument Register. The "Line clear" time given by the signaller at Yeot is noted down in the Register. The time of "Line clear" for 15 Down Goods train is also noted down in the Register, and the time of the arrival of trains is also noted down in this Register.

Cross-examination reserved.

Cooverjee Cowasjee, Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, residing at Lanoli, said: I worked the Down Mail train on the morning of the 8th instant. I work from Lanoli to Diksal. I was the driver of the Down Mail train on the morning of the 8th. This train does not stop at Uruli. On arrival at Uruli I got the "line clear" to proceed to Yeot from the Station Master at Uruli, at about 3-41 a.m. I did not reach Yeot safely that morning. My train collided and dashed against the rear portion of the 15 Down Goods train in mileage 142. I saw the head guard (Mr. Steers) of the Goods train. My engine was slightly damaged, and the carriages of the Goods train were also damaged. After ascertaining the damage caused I and the guard Woodward went to the Yeot station. The accused was on duty there and my guard asked him how it was that he gave the "line clear" when a portion of the Goods train was left on the line. The accused said that he thought that the full train had arrived. (Cross-examination reserved.)

G. Clifford Woodward, Head Guard, said:—I am in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the morning of the 8th instant, I was in charge of the Down Mail train. There was an accident. The mail ran into the rear portion of the 15 Down Goods train in mileage No. 142. A great deal of damage was done to the rolling stock of the 15 Down Goods train and my own. I was on the rear brake. I got down and went to the engine to see what the mat

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE was to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on the 20th inst., a curious Carlyle relic. It is described as a pane of glass taken from Carlyle's lodgings when a student in 3, Moray-street, Edinburgh. On the glass is scratched by him the following stanza :—

Little did my mother think
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel in,
Or what death I should dee,
Oh, foolish thee.

The poor creature who has not the honour of being acquainted with the doings of Royalties often wonders how they manage the affairs of ordinary life. For instance, it puzzles some of those "born beneath the throne" full often how kings and princes arrange their little money matters. Do they pay across the counter like ordinary mortals when they go a-shopping? Here is the answer. It comes from America :—"One of the peculiarities of royal personages is the practice of never carrying about any money with them, and this leads them into all kinds of odd scrapes and adventures. The popular notion that their pockets are generally full of gold and notes, which they scatter with a lavish hand, is a fallacy, and in nine cases out of ten kings, queens, emperors, as well as princes and princesses of the blood, do not have a single cent in their pockets."

Some amusing stories are told in this connexion. One happened only the other day on a mountain slope not far from Vienna. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie and her twelve-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, had undertaken a mountain excursion together, and either intentionally or accidentally had become separated from the gentlemen and ladies in attendance. Hungry and thirsty, they stopped at a small inn and asked for some refreshments, when suddenly the Crown Princess remembered that she had nothing in her pocket wherewith to pay. Accordingly she took the landlady into her confidence, informed her who she was, and asked her whether she would trust her. It is to be regretted that the landlady declined to believe them. Crown Princess Stephanie took the matter quietly enough, sensible of its ludicrous side, but the little Archduchess was infuriated, and protested with flashing eyes to the landlady, "Aber wir sind doch ehrliche leute." ("But I assure you we are honest people.")

"Sir Matthew White Ridley, whose cab was peremptorily refused admission to the Ambassadors' Court at St. James's Palace at the recent Levee, did not," writes a correspondent, "although he was, of course, entitled as a Cabinet Minister to enter the sacred precincts in a growler, fare so well as Sir Frank Lockwood under somewhat similar circumstances. Sir Frank's carriage was stopped at the entrance to the Horse Guards at Whitehall by an orderly, who stated that there was no thoroughfare. Sir Frank put his head out of the window, and, assuming an air of importance, stated, 'I am one of her Majesty's counsel, learned in the law.' 'I beg your pardon, sir,' said the abashed sentinel. 'Oh,' said the well-known wit, 'you have erred on the right side in the exercise of vigilance. We cannot be too careful in preserving this passage from intruders. I am myself very careful about this matter.'"

Bishop Francis Mostyn, who was last year appointed to the newly-created Roman Catholic bishopric of Wales, has recently become the fortunate possessor of a mitre which is said to surpass in magnificence and in exquisite workmanship anything of the kind worn in Great Britain for many centuries past :—Of white embroidered silk, richly ornamented with gold, it is studded with 500 precious stones. The mitre, which is Gothic in design, bears on its front a dove, symbolic of the Holy Spirit, in gold repousse work, encircled by garnets, and a heart formed of a single carbuncle of large size, with jewelled rays. The whole is surmounted by a cross, composed of thirty-three gems. On the back are the figures of the Welsh patronal saints (St. David and St. Winefride), beautifully wrought in the Welsh colours, and surrounded by rubies, emeralds, and pearls. At the apex appears the national emblem—the Welsh harp—encircled by topazes and aquamarines, which is an exact copy of the ancient "Ariandiws," which tradition declares to have remained in the possession of the Mostyn family from early centuries. What, one wonders, would the Galilean fishermen have thought of this costly mark of 'episcopal rank?

We hear a good deal from time to time of the earnings of novelists. But what does a poet earn? Some light was thrown on this interesting question in the course of a lecture on "The Poetry of Aubrey de Vere," delivered last night before the Irish Literary Society by Mr. F. H. Trench, Fellow of All Saints' College, Oxford, at which Mr. Edmund Gosse presided. The lecturer related that Mr. de Vere and Mr. Justice Wright had once a conversation on earnings in literature and earnings at the Bar. "For my part," said Mr. de Vere, "I call no man poor who can—as I can—double his income at any moment." "How?" asked the Judge. "By laying down my pen," replied the poet.

The reference to the old story of Mr. Gladstone being "a Jesuit in disguise" has called attention to a curious correspondence that took place on the subject some thirteen years ago. At a Land meeting at Ennis, a parish priest named Kenny affirmed that Mr. Gladstone deserved no credit for having passed the Church Disestablishment Bill, "as he had at that time given Cardinal Wiseman to understand that he was about to conform to the Roman Catholic Church, but when everything was prepared to receive him, and the altar candles were lighted, the Cardinal received a letter from him stating that he had changed his mind." Mr. Kenny alleged that he had this information "on the highest authority," who, it transpired later, was Dr. Coffin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark. The statement was sent to Mr. Gladstone, who, of course, replied that there was not "the smallest shadow of foundation" for the absurd story.

A young French cynic named Paul Lheureux has been testing the money value of the Franco-Russian alliance, and finding it very small. He appeared on the Boulevard des Italiens with some bottles of water labelled "Eau de Cologne des Czars," and after a brief (but, while it lasted, very brisk) sale was handed over to the police by a man who had, unluckily for the vendor, opened his scent-bottle on the spot. Being asked by the Prefet de Police what he had to say, Paul Lheureux shrugged his shoulders, and asked, "If one may no longer deceive the world, what means of livelihood are left?" Instead of immortalising himself by answering this question, the Prefet merely wrote it down as a confession of guilt.

Dr. E. B. Turner, the vice-president of the National Cyclists' Union, supplies some interesting particulars to the "British Medical Journal" concerning the present popular craze. Taking the known life of a machine, and the number of different hands each bicycle or tricycle usually passes through before it is finally broken up, together with the published output of the different factories both of entire machines and of essential parts, such as tyres and rims, it is computed by those in the best position to judge that rather more than 1,500,000 souls of both sexes are more or less regular exponents of the art of "wheeling." Ten years ago a woman on a tricycle was a "rara avis" to be hooted at by small boys in the street; to-day the manufacturers cannot cope with the demand for ladies' bicycles. In 1886 there were about sixty-eight cycle factories in England; to-day there are nearly 700!

Many stories, some weird, some gruesome, and some superstitious, continue to arrive from all quarters with regard to the terrible affair at Moscow. None is more curious than a story current in Berlin of how the Czar first received the news. It is said that the Czarina in a dream saw an old pilgrim, who said to her, "I have come from Siberia young Czarina, to see your day of honour, and now your Cossacks have killed me." The vision was so real that the Czarina hastened to the Czar and asked him whether any misfortune had happened. The Czar inquired by telephone from the Minister of the Imperial House and heard the dreadful truth.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13697, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
"CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

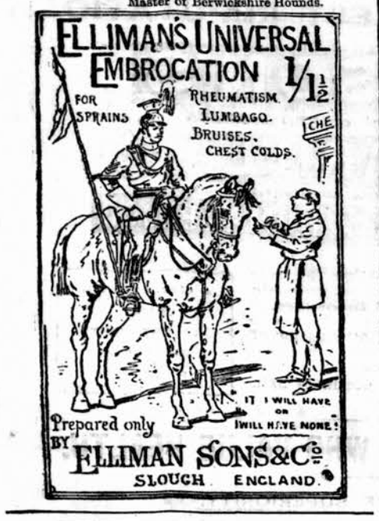
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective in that. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, KIDNEY & other BELTS
AR Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 24/-, 30/-, & 33/6
Consultations, prescriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & Co., Ld. London
223, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 30 Years.

All goods are manufactured on the premises (if genuine, they bear our stamp.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized.
Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... „ 85.

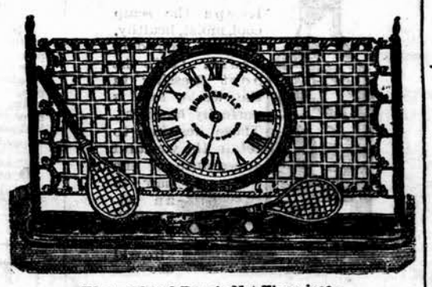
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. **IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.** AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

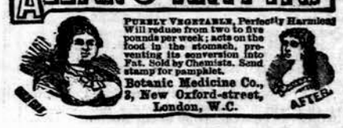
NOTICES.

For the **LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION** caused by **SUMMER HEAT**
CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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